

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

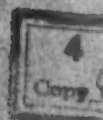
Quarterly Journal

OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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NO. 3



Canons of Selection

I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940

Epistola Chriſtoſori Colom: cui etas noſtra multū debet: de Inſulis Indie ſupra Gangem nuper inuētis. Ad quas pergreſſus octauo antea menſe auſpiciis ⁊ ere inuictiſſimorū Fernādi ⁊ Helifabet Hiſpaniarū Regū miſſus fuerat: ad magnificū dñm Gabrielem Sanchis eorundē ſereniſſimorū Regum Teſaurariū miſſa: quā nobilis ac litteratus vir Leander de Coſco ab Hiſpano idiomate in latinū cōuertit tertio kal̄s Maii. M. cccc. xciii Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo.

Quoniam ſuſcepte prouintie rem perfectam me ꝑſecutum fuiſſe gratum tibi fore ſcio: has conſtitui exarare: que te vniuſcuſq; rei in hoc noſtro itinere geſte inuenteq; admoneant. Triceſimotertio die poſtq; Gadibus diſceſſi in mare Indicū perueni: vbi plurimas inſulas innumeris habitatas hominibus repperi: quarum omnium pro ſeliciffimo Rege noſtro ꝑreconio celebrato ⁊ vexillis extenſis contradicente nemine poſſeſſionem accepi: primeq; earum diuī Saluatoris nomen impoſui: cuius fretus auxilio tam ad hanc: q̄ ad ceteras alias peruenimus. Eam ūo Indi Guanabanin vocant. Aliarū etiam rnam quanq; nouo nomine nuncupauī: quippe aliā inſulam Sanctę Marie Conceptionis. aliā Fernandinam. aliā Dyſabellam. aliā Joanam. ⁊ ſic de reliquis appellari iuſſi. Cum primū in eam inſulam quam dudum Joanam vocari dixi appulim⁹: iuxta eius littus occidentem verſus aliquantulum proceſſi: tamq; eam magnam nullo reperto ſine inueni: et non inſulā: ſed continentem Ebatai prouinciā eſſe crediderim: nulla tñ videns oppida municipiaue in maritimis ſita conſinib⁹ ꝑter aliquos vicos ⁊ ꝑredia ruſtica: cum quoq; incolis loqui nequibam. quare ſimul ac nos videbant ſurripiebant fugam. Progrediebar vltre: exiſtimans aliquā me urbem villasue inuenturū. Deniq; videns q̄ longe admodum progreſſis nihil noui emergebat: ⁊ hmoi via nos ad Septentrionem deferbat: q̄ ipſe fugere exoptabā: terris etenim regnabat bruma: ad Buſtrumq; erat in voto cōtendere:

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
"The Letter of Christopher Columbus concerning the Islands of India." FREDERICK R. GOFF.....	3
Some Architectural Designs of Benjamin Henry Latrobe. FISKE KIMBALL.....	8
A Brahms Manuscript: the <i>Schicksalslied</i> . EDWARD N. WATERS.....	14
The First Edition of Copernicus' <i>De revolutionibus</i> . FREDERICK E. BRASCH.....	19
Annual Reports:	
Americana. DONALD H. MUGRIDGE.....	23
Manuscripts. ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT and STAFF.....	36
Rare Books. FREDERICK R. GOFF.....	49

Published as a Supplement to the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress

“The Letter of Christopher Columbus Concerning the Islands of India”

FRANCISCO López de Gómara, one of the ablest of the early Spanish historians of the New World, was the author of the first printed history of Mexico, *La Istoria de las Indias*, published at Saragossa in 1552. Found at the beginning of the volume is a dedication to Emperor Charles V which contains this remarkable statement: “The greatest event which has happened since the creation of the world (excepting the incarnation and death of Him Who created it) is the discovery of the Indies.” We heartily endorse this appraisal which we hasten to point out was published only fifty-nine years after the news of Columbus’ discovery had reached Spain.

Columbus returned to Spain during March 1493, concluding his memorable voyage of discovery which had lasted two hundred and twenty-four days. Upon his return the Admiral announced his discoveries in several letters, one of which he addressed to Gabriel Sanchez, the royal treasurer of Spain, another to Luis de Santangel, the secretary of the exchequer. Textually these letters are similar; in them Columbus described in some detail the islands visited, mentioning their size, their rivers and harbors, their towns and villages, their mountains, their foliage, and particularly the habits and customs of the inhabitants whom he called Indians.

The original letters are lost, but shortly after the announcement of the discoveries both letters were printed. Subsequent other editions and translations or adaptations appeared; the precise number is not known, but at the present time fifteen edi-

tions of the letter in its different versions printed before 1500 are extant.

Ten of the fifteen well-known distinct editions either reprint the original text or translations of it; the remaining five represent an Italian version in *ottava rime* made by Guiliano Dati. Of the earlier group the most common edition is that published in Basel in 1494—the second with illustrations—which was appended to a drama in praise of King Ferdinand written by Carolus Verardus. Of this edition the Library owns four copies, but until last year it did not possess a copy of any of the others.

A recent survey which we made of these other editions revealed that three of them—the two Spanish editions and the Antwerp edition—are known only in single copies. Of the remaining six editions two were represented by copies owned only by institutions; of the last four, so far as we were able to check, only eight copies were recorded in private ownership. Three of the eight had become integral parts of the estates of their former owners, and the likelihood of their coming upon the market is remote. It was therefore apparent that time was becoming rather short if the Library of Congress was ever to secure a copy of one of the oldest separate printings of the text of the Columbus letter. We are particularly pleased, therefore, to report the acquisition of a copy of the edition in Latin with the names of Ferdinand and Isabella in the title distinguishing it from a similar edition having Ferdinand’s name alone. Without place, printer or date, bibliographers agree that this was printed

at Rome by Stephan Plannck in 1493, presumably a short time after Columbus had returned to Spain. [See *Frontispiece*.]

Apparently the text of the letter addressed to Santangel was the first to be set in type. Printed in the original Spanish at Barcelona, probably in April 1493, it is a folio of two leaves. Only one copy of this, the most desirable of all printed early Americana, is known and that is in the possession of the New York Public Library. A reprint of the original Spanish text in four leaves with slight corrections appeared very shortly thereafter in Valladolid. This quarto edition, too, is known in only one copy, owned by the Ambrosian Library in Milan.

Several facsimiles of this edition have caused considerable repercussions in the world of books. According to Mr. John Boyd Thacher's monumental work, *Christopher Columbus: His Life, His Work, His Remains* (1903), a citizen of Bologna, identified by Henry Harrisse as Vittorio Villa, made five examples by two or more processes about the year 1882. His intention was to dispose of them as original examples of the Ambrosian pamphlet before the deception could be detected. Villa is now dead, but he confessed his forgery to the editor of the *Raccolta di documenti e studi pubblicati dalla R. Commissione colombiana, pel quarto centenario dalla scoperta dell'America* (1892-1896). Later examinations showed that the forger used as his model not the original pamphlet but a pen facsimile made of the original in 1866. The forger's duplicity was absolutely proved by the fact that he had copied and perpetuated the errors of the 1866 facsimile!

One of these forgeries, in a rather handsome red morocco binding by Zaehnsdorf, is in the John Boyd Thacher Collection at the Library of Congress. Mr. Thacher acquired this at an auction conducted by C. F. Libbie & Company in Boston on

November 1, 1899. In the volume there is a letter dated 14 October 1891, from Signor Dotti, a Florentine book dealer, who procured this copy for Mr. Quaritch, to whom the letter is addressed. A later letter in the volume was addressed to Mr. Quaritch by the late Wilberforce Eames, the distinguished American bibliographer and librarian. The text is sufficiently interesting to quote its contents here:

"New York February 27th, 1895

MR. BERNARD QUARITCH

DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of February 11th, in regard to the Columbus forgeries. We have already in this Library a copy of the forged edition of the Spanish letter in quarto, and do not care to purchase the one you offer. Our copy was owned by an Italian bookseller, who tried hard to find a customer, and failing to do so, tore it up in my presence. The fragments were afterwards picked out of the waste basket, and the whole is now preserved in the original morocco cover. This issue differs slightly from the Ives copy, and does not agree exactly with the description of the one you have.

Yours truly,

WILBERFORCE EAMES,
Librarian"

The Ives copy mentioned in Mr. Eames' letter became the interesting subject of a lawsuit. A prominent New York collector, the late General Brayton Ives, purchased this forgery from a reputable English concern in spite of the fact that its genuineness had been questioned. On March 5, 1891, at General Ives' direction it was sold at auction. At that time he guaranteed the volume and promised to refund the purchase price in the event the volume proved to be a forgery. Dodd, Mead and Company bought it for \$4300. They subsequently returned it to General Ives with evidence proving its spurious nature, and he refunded their money as he had promised. In turn he sued the English dealers, Ellis and Elvey, and the case received wide publicity. The jury, however, brought in a verdict favoring the defendant, and although the New York Court of Appeals

granted a retrial, the case was later dropped. Interesting further details concerning this affair are well summarized from contemporary accounts in Randolph G. Adams' monograph, *The Case of the Columbus Letter*.

This reference to the forgeries of the Spanish quarto edition of the letter is perhaps not strictly germane to the Rome edition that the Library has acquired, but it serves to indicate the high interest that attaches to these important early Columbus letters which, after all, are the Admiral's own accounts of his great discoveries.

The copy acquired by the Library is believed by the majority of bibliographers to belong to the fourth (or second Latin) edition. Briefly the circumstances attending its printing are these. The text of the letter addressed by Columbus to Gabriel Sanchez, dated Lisbon, March 14, 1493, was translated into Latin by Leander de Cosco, who completed his work on April 29, 1493. A copy of this translation was sent to Rome and reached the hands of Leonardo de Corbaria, the bishop of Monte Peloso, who composed an epigram which is inserted at the end. Stephan Plannck printed it. Shortly thereafter he printed a second edition with slight changes and corrections. The principal changes occur at the beginning where the names of both Ferdinand and Isabella appear, and where Sanchez' given name is cited correctly as Gabriel and not Raphael as it appeared in the earlier edition. This revised edition is the one now in the Library's possession.

Bibliographically it is the thirty-three line edition described by the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, No. 7177. This copy was formerly owned by Mr. Alfred T. White of Brooklyn. Previously it was in the possession of Bernard Quaritch, who offered it as item 147 in his Catalogue No. 200 (July 1900). From Mr. White it was transferred to the library of his son-in-law, Mr. Adrian Van Sinderen, from whom it

has now passed into the possession of the Library of Congress. Last November we had an opportunity to compare this copy with the two copies of the same edition owned by the New York Public Library and the Pierpont Morgan Library. All three contain the same watermark, a balance within a double circle. The Library's copy measures 192 by 133 millimeters compared with the 208 by 133 millimeters of the New York Public Library copy and the 213 by 149 millimeters of the Morgan copy. Each of the four leaves in the Library's copy has been skillfully mounted. The book is now preserved in a red morocco binding and slip case by Rivière.

Many people know about the Columbus letter; many people have seen a copy, but we rather doubt that many have read its contents. It seems desirable, therefore, to quote a few pertinent extracts from the English translation of the Cosco text which appeared in *The Letter of Columbus on the Discovery of America*, printed at New York in 1892 by order of the Trustees of the Lenox Library.

THE DISCOVERY

Because my undertakings have attained success, I know that it will be pleasing to you: these I have determined to relate, so that you may be made acquainted with everything done and discovered in this our voyage. On the thirty-third day after I departed from Cadiz, I came to the Indian sea, where I found many islands inhabited by men without number, of all which I took possession for our most fortunate king, with proclaiming heralds and flying standards, no one objecting. To the first of these I gave the name of the blessed Saviour [San Salvador], on whose aid relying I had reached this as well as the other islands. But the Indians call it Guanahany. I also called each one of the others by a new name. For I ordered one island to be called Santa Maria of the Conception, another Fernandina, another Isabella, another Juana [Cuba], and so on with the rest.

THE TOPOGRAPHY

And the said Juana and the other islands there appear very fertile. This island is sur-

rounded by many very safe and wide harbors, not excelled by any others that I have ever seen. Many great and salubrious rivers flow through it. There are also many very high mountains there. All these islands are very beautiful, and distinguished by various qualities; they are accessible, and full of a great variety of trees stretching up to the stars; the leaves of which I believe are never shed, for I saw them as green and flourishing as they are usually in Spain in the month of May; some of them were blossoming, some were bearing fruit, some were in other conditions; each one was thriving in its own way. The nightingale and various other birds without number were singing, in the month of November, when I was exploring them. There are besides in the said island Juana seven or eight kinds of palm trees, which far excel ours in height and beauty, just as all the other trees, herbs, and fruits do. There are also excellent pine trees, vast plains and meadows, a variety of birds, a variety of honey, and a variety of metals, excepting iron.

THE INDIANS AND THEIR RECEPTION OF COLUMBUS

. . . the inhabitants of both sexes go always naked, just as they came into the world, except some of the women, who use a covering of a leaf or some foliage, or a cotton cloth, which they make themselves for that purpose. All these people lack, as I said above, every kind of iron; they are also without weapons, which indeed are unknown; nor are they competent to use them, not on account of deformity of body, for they are well formed, but because they are timid and full of fear. They carry for weapons, however, reeds baked in the sun, on the lower ends of which they fasten some shafts of dried wood rubbed down to a point . . . They show greater love for all others than for themselves; they give valuable things for trifles, being satisfied even with a very small return, or with nothing . . . As soon as I reached that sea, I seized by force several Indians on the first island, in order that they might learn from us, and in like manner tell us about those things in these lands of which they themselves had knowledge; and the plan succeeded, for in a short time we understood them and they us, sometimes by gestures and signs, sometimes by words; and it was a great advantage to us. They are coming with me now, yet always believing that I descended from heaven, although they have been living with us for a long time, and are living with us to-day.

CONCLUSION

For if any one has written or said any thing about these islands, it was all with obscurities and conjectures; no one claims that he had seen them; from which they seemed like fables. Therefore let the king and queen, the princes and their most fortunate kingdoms, and all other countries of Christendom give thanks to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who has bestowed upon us so great a victory and gift. Let religious processions be solemnized; let sacred festivals be given; let the churches be covered with festive garlands. Let Christ rejoice on earth, as he rejoices in heaven, when he foresees coming to salvation so many souls of people hitherto lost. Let us be glad also, as well on account of the exaltation of our faith, as on account of the increase of our temporal affairs, of which not only Spain, but universal Christendom will be partaker. These things that have been done are thus briefly related. Farewell. Lisbon, the day before the ides of March.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,
admiral of the Ocean fleet.

This letter now takes an honored place with two manuscripts in the Library which are intimately associated with Columbus and his voyages. The first is the so-called Trevisan Manuscript in the Thatcher Collection which was composed at Venice about 1503. The manuscript takes its name from Angelo Trevisan, a young secretary attached to the Venetian Embassy at Spain. He became acquainted with Peter Martyr, who knew Columbus intimately and had compiled an account in Latin of the early American discoveries. Trevisan translated this into Italian and sent it to Venice in four installments to his former employer, Domenico Malipiero, who was especially interested in collecting information of this character. Each installment was accompanied by covering letters, dated between August and December of 1501.

The manuscript in the Library of Congress is apparently a transcription of this account, together with the covering letters. Other narratives in the manuscript are a

description of the early Portuguese naviga-

tions to India, and an anonymous account of one of Columbus' voyages in the West Indies. There is no evidence that Trevisan also sent these accounts to his patron in Venice but it is likely that he did so.

The American portion of this manuscript was printed at Venice in 1504 in a book called the *Libretto*, which constitutes the earliest printing of the accounts of the second and third voyages of Columbus. It was most widely distributed in the form of the *Paesi nuovamente ritrovati* of 1507 and many later editions in which appeared not only the American portion of the manuscript, but its several narratives which have to do with voyages of the Portuguese to the Far East. Since therefore the Trevisan Manuscript contains what is probably the earliest account extant of the early voyages to America, other than Columbus' letter of 1493, it is regarded as one of the great historical manuscripts relating to the new world.

The other manuscript is the Everett Codex, which is a version of the manuscript popularly known by its descriptive title, the Columbus Book of Privileges. This manuscript, probably executed at Seville in 1502, consists of forty-seven vellum leaves and two paper leaves. It contains transcriptions of the various hereditary grants, charters, and privileges made to Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella. Also included is the text of two Bulls of Alexander VI (May 4, 1493 and September 20, 1493) which relate to the unlimited rights granted to Spain over the recently discovered lands. The Library has the earlier of these, the Bull of Demarcation, in the first printed

edition known to exist, published probably at Alcalá in 1511. These bulls may be regarded as among the earliest diplomatic documents on America.

The interest attaching to the Everett Codex is heightened by the possibility that it was made by a public notary under the personal direction of Columbus. He had been warned that all grants made by the Spanish Crown to foreigners were void, and he therefore took every means in his power to secure to his descendants certain evidence of the privileges and grants accorded him. Before starting on his fourth voyage to America in 1502 he had attested copies made of all the documents upon which these privileges were based. Three copies were written upon parchment and one upon paper. The latter was intrusted to Alonzo Sanchez de Carvajal, was carried by him to Hispaniola in 1502, and has disappeared.

Of the other parchment copies one is in the palace of the Genoese municipality, the other is in the Government Archives at Paris, whither it was taken from Genoa by Napoleon in 1811. The third is in all probability the copy now in the possession of the Library of Congress. The Paris Codex was published in facsimile in 1893 by Benjamin Franklin Stevens, with an historical introduction by Henry Harrisse.

Another manuscript of interest to Columbus students has recently been acquired by the Library. This is described in the report of the Division of Manuscripts on pages 44-45.

FREDERICK R. GOFF
Chief, Rare Books Division

Some Architectural Designs of Benjamin Henry Latrobe

BENJAMIN Henry Latrobe, founder of the professional practice of architecture in America and designer of many of the finest buildings of the early Republic, landed at Norfolk, aged thirty-one, on March 20, 1796 (1795 as they still counted a date before the Spring solstice). Remotely of French descent on his father's side, American on his mother's, he was born in England, schooled in Germany, and had a sound professional training in architecture under Samuel Pepys Cockerell, and in engineering under Smeaton. He wrote and drew with facility; his mind and hands were never idle. A great mass of his diaries, letters and drawings survives, chiefly in the hands of his descendants. It is from one of these, Captain William Claiborne Latrobe, that three volumes of his architectural drawings have lately come by gift to the Library of Congress. They are drawings hitherto unpublished, throwing light particularly on his early works in America, some of these wholly unknown to us.

I. "DESIGNS

OF BUILDINGS ERECTED OR PROPOSED TO BE
BUILT

IN VIRGINIA, BY

B. Henry Latrobe Boneval.

From 1795 to 1799."

Ten days after landing, Latrobe wrote in his diary, "idly engaged since my arrival . . . designing a staircase for Mr.

A's new house, a house and offices for Captain P—— . . ." In the "Explanation of the Vignette in the Titlepage" of the album before us, he began: "During my residence in Virginia from 1795 to 1799, the applications to me for designs were very numerous, & my fancy was kept employed in building castles in the air, the plans of which are contained in this Volume. The only two buildings which were executed from the drawings were Captⁿ Pennocks house at Norfolk, and Colonel Harvies at Richmond . . ."

The album has thirty-four pages of drawings and writing, covering twelve distinct projects, all for domestic buildings with the exception of one unidentified church. We see that Captain William Pennock's house ("Captain P's") was the first of all Latrobe's designs in Virginia. He gives an amusing account of its genesis:

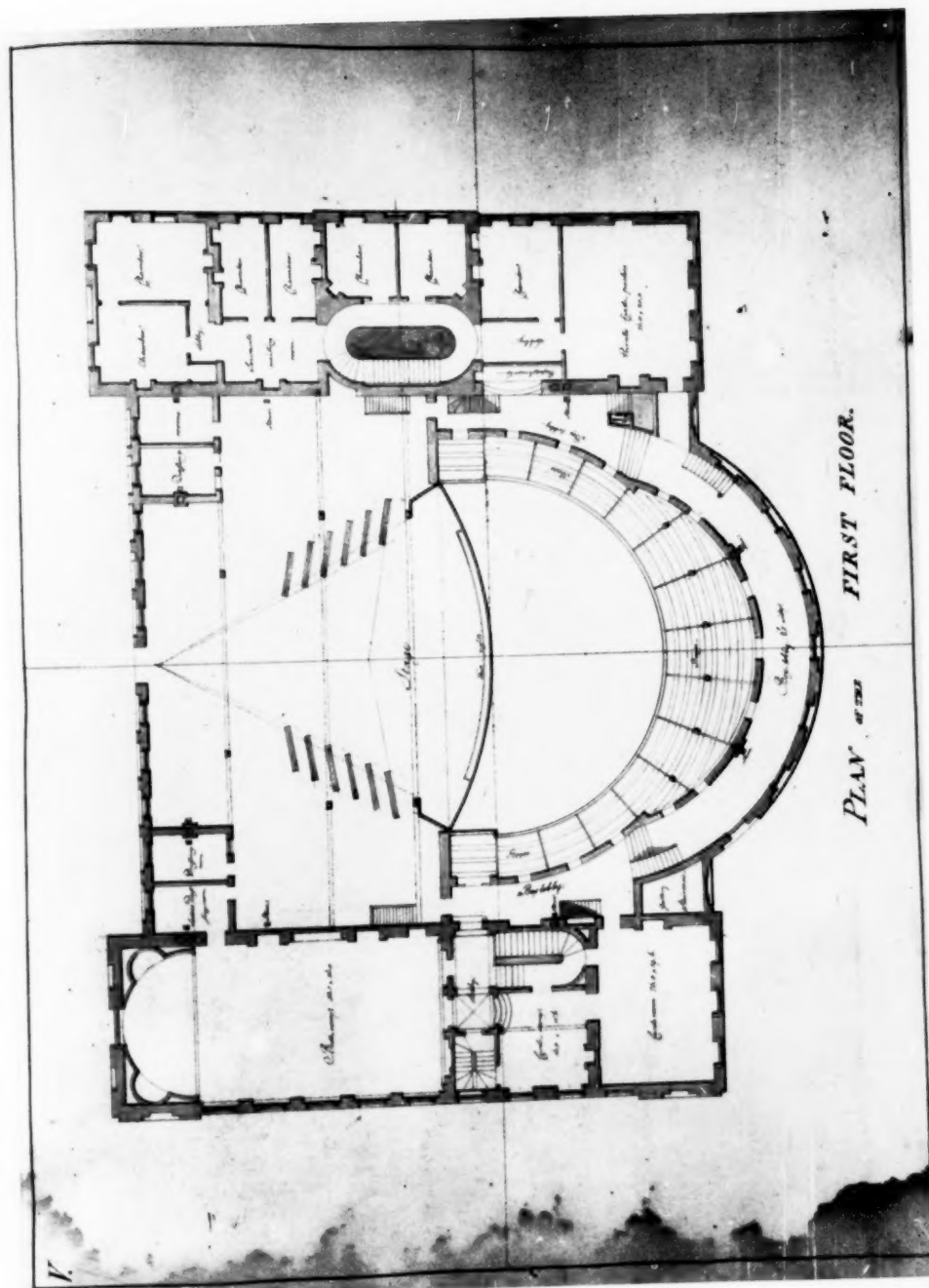
This design was made in consequence of a trifling Wager . . . that I could not design a house . . . which should have only 41 feet front; which should contain on the Ground floor, 3 Rooms, a principal Staircase, & back stairs; and, — which was the essential requisite, — the front door of which should be in the Center.

Latrobe won the wager, gave Pennock the ingenious plan at small scale, and learning later in Richmond that Pennock was having difficulty in erecting the house with local builders, returned to Norfolk to accommodate the design to their mistakes. The staircase, of unusual form, he drew in perspective with a skill then novel in America. The house stood on Main Street

View in Perspective of Mr. Pennock's Hall & Staircase



Staircase of Captain William Pennock's House, Norfolk, 1796. See p. 8.



Proposed Theatre, Assembly Rooms, and Hotel, Richmond, 1797-98. See p. 9.

in Norfolk—the Maps Division of the Library of Congress places it between Concord and Granby Streets—in the heart of the present city, and has long ago vanished.

One of the more ambitious of the schemes was that for the seat of Colonel John Harvie. The main house had a drawing room with a projecting circular bay at the center of the garden front, behind a hall with semi-circular ends. Wings were to contain the kitchen and an office. The external treatment shown was prophetic of that of the Wickham-Valentine house in Richmond, erected by Latrobe's pupil Robert Mills a score of years later. Latrobe states that the wings were not executed.

Apparently the house built by Harvie was erected shortly before Latrobe left Virginia (December 1, 1799) for it was first taxed in 1800, having meanwhile, on July 1, 1799, been conveyed to Robert Gamble. The deed mentions the brick mansion house and brick stable (Richmond Land Books, 1799 and 1800, Henrico Deed Book V, 609), according to Miss Mary Wingfield Scott, the great authority on Richmond houses, who has also supplied me with tracings of the drawings on the insurance declarations of 1802 and 1815 to the Mutual Assurance Society. These show that the house is indeed the very one, with the bow projecting at the rear, although the façade was considerably garbled in execution. This is evident also in the drawing of the front included in Lancaster's *Historic Virginia Homes and Churches*. The house, which gave the name to Gamble Hill where it stood, and which long ago disappeared, was called "Grey Castle," doubtless from the novelty, at that time, of its being plastered externally.

The other house designs—including one for "Millhill" which I am unable to trace, and one on the bluff above Shockoe Creek

at Richmond—show a related architectural character. Plans are full of spatial variety; frequently there are projecting rooms with bays octagonal or curved. There is more than one small central Roman dome. Grouped triple-windows are not uncommon. The few columns used are of Grecian cast. In the designs are one or two small outbuildings which are given the form of garden temples with Greek Doric porticoes. Some perspective drawings show an informal park-like landscape treatment of the grounds.

Except for Monticello (never seen by Latrobe), which Jefferson was remodeling at the moment in somewhat similar vein, and for which he proposed a similar park and temples, there was then nothing at all in America like these houses. They represent very much the same style, under the general influence of Soane, as some of the houses in the English books of the same time, such as John Plaw's *Sketches for Country Houses*, 1800, or Laing's *Hints for Dwellings*, 1800, but freely invented without dependence on specific examples.

II. "DESIGNS

of a BUILDING
proposed to be erected at

RICHMOND in VIRGINIA,

to contain

A THEATRE, ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, AND AN
HOTEL

by

B. HENRY LATROBE BONEVAL, Architect &
Engineer.

Begun Dec^r 2^d 1797. finished Jan^r 8th
1798."

This project, mentioned briefly also in Latrobe's diary under these dates, is one of which we know little further. The

standard histories of Richmond and the historical journals are silent regarding it.

The building was to stand just north of Broad Street, facing west on Twelfth, with the assembly rooms along the north side, the hotel along the south. This was the "Academy Square" where stood the modest building of Quesnay's short-lived Academy, used as a theatre until it burned in 1803. We may surmise that John Harvie, who was a prime mover in the Academy project, was concerned also in this new one of Latrobe's. The theatre was to be an ambitious one, with two main tiers of boxes—thirty-one boxes in all—a pit sixty feet in diameter and a wide deep stage. Most interesting is the projection of the auditorium in a semi-circular façade, anticipating in that regard Semper's scheme for the Dresden court theatre of 1838. So far as I recall, nothing of the sort had been proposed so early. In George Saunders' *Treatise on Theatres* (London, 1790), which illustrates the principal examples, there is nothing of the kind, and the whole combination of the plan, extremely ingenious, was entirely Latrobe's own. His exterior treatment, in stucco, was of sober functional character, not unrelated to the style of Soane, with arcades blind and open, instead of any academic membering.

The enterprise was far too grandiose for the means of Richmond and Virginia at the end of the century, when the new state capital was still a straggling town. The short-lived Boston Theatre, built in 1793-94 by Bulfinch was valued at £12,500; the Park Theatre in New York, built by Marc Isambard Brunel in 1793-96 cost \$179,000. It was these handsome structures, doubtless, which inspired Richmond to an emulation beyond its power. The brick theatre built on Academy Square in 1806 and destroyed in the fatal theatre fire of 1811, which is commemorated by the Monumental Church on the site, was of comparatively slight pretensions.

III. "DESIGN

OF A

CITY HALL

proposed to be built in New York.

by B. H. Latrobe F. A. P. S.
Philadelphia 1802."

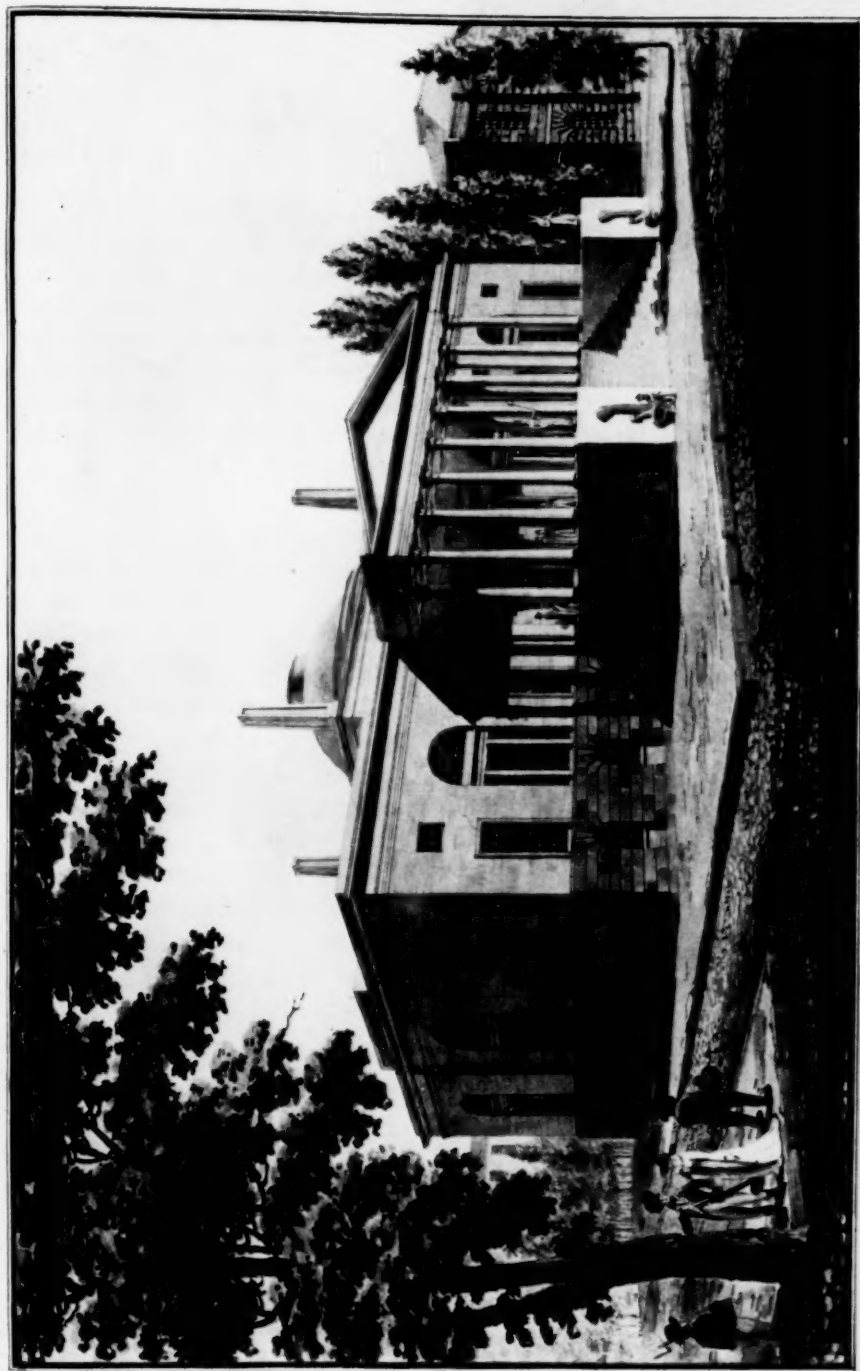
The handsome set of drawings with this inscription on the title page reveals to us something hitherto not widely known: that Latrobe submitted plans for the building which represented the greatest new opportunity offered to designers in America in the first years of the new century—plans now first shown to the public.

The basic documents regarding the project have been published most fully in I. N. Phelps Stokes, *Iconography of Manhattan Island* (vol. I, 1915, pp. 462-464, plate 75 and vol. V, 1926, pp. 1393-94). Latrobe's participation, however, was wholly unknown to Stokes, as to other writers who have previously discussed the City Hall.

As early as March 24, 1800, the Common Council of the city of New York had appointed a committee "to consider the expediency of erecting a New City Hall . . . as also a proper Place, a Plan of the Building, an Estimate of the expense . . ."

On February 20, 1802, the following advertisement appeared in the *New York Daily Advertiser* and in the *American Citizen and General Advertiser*:

The Corporation of the City of New York having it in contemplation to build a new Court House and City Hall, the undersigned, a Committee appointed for the purpose, hereby offer a premium of 350 dollars for such plan to be presented to either of the subscribers, prior to the first day of April next, as may afterwards be adopted by the board. The site on which it is to be erected is insulated, covering an area of three hundred by two hundred feet. The plan must shew the elevation of the four facades. The interior arrangement of the building must comprize four court rooms, two large and two small, six rooms for jurors, eight for public of-



Project for New York City Hall, 1802. See p. 10.

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fices, and for the common council, and appropriate rooms for the city-watch, the house-keeper in the vestibule or wings. Occasional purposes may require other apartments, which may also be designated. A calculation of the expense requisite for its construction, must accompany the plan.

J. B. PREVOST
J. B. COLES
ROBT. LENOX

SELAH STRONG
PHILIP BRASHER.

"Out of twenty-six plans delivered in," said a writer in the *Daily Advertiser*, October 2d, 1802, "five or six are pre-eminently distinguished." The names of only four competitors have hitherto been known to us. Joseph F. Mangin and John McComb, Junior, signed the winning design. Besides theirs, a design was "delivered by Dr. Smith"; another, according to William Dunlap's *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design*, 1834, was presented by Archibald Robertson, the miniature painter, who also offered plans for public buildings on other occasions.

Latrobe's concern with the matter has but lately become known by an incidental reference to it in a letter regarding another competition, that for designs for the College of South Carolina. It was addressed to John Ewing Calhoun, kinsman of the younger and more famous John C. Calhoun. Preserved among the Calhoun papers in the South Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina, it was published by Mrs. Margaret B. Meriwether in *The State*, Columbia, January 4, 1943, which Mrs. Meriwether kindly called to my attention. The letter is long, but its statement of Latrobe's principles of participation—or more frequently non-participation—in public competitions is highly relevant to the New York instance. His discussion of prevailing conditions and probabilities, his prescient fear of the outcome, make it worthy of wider publication in the excerpts presented here:

PHILADELPHIA April 17, 1802

SIR, I am highly flattered by your polite letter of the fourteenth currt. and if anything could induce me to enter into such a competition as is proposed by the advertisement of the trustees of the South Carolina college, it would be the letter you have written me. But there are reasons—which your politeness renders it proper for me to state to you—which have long prevented men who have a reputation to lose, and who do not absolutely depend upon a chance of business for support, from encountering the sort of rivalry which a public notice calls forth. The merit of the design of a professional man of experience and integrity is, that nothing is proposed but what is practicable; permanent; economical, with a view to ultimate expenditure and in point of taste—capable of encountering the severest criticism. But these are merits of which it is not easy for unprofessional men to judge in a plan drawing; and on that account the decision is not always according to merits . . .

Having determined never to submit a plan to any public body which should not be so digested in its minutest arrangements as to satisfy my own mind of its practicability, and eligibility; and which, in case of my death or absence, should not be sufficient to guide my successor to its perfect completion, I find it extremely inconvenient and humiliating to devote a month's time to making a complete set of drawings and calculations and to collecting such information respecting the materials to be had, the contracts to be procured, and the expense attending them, as would authorize a risk of reputation, and this only for the chance of being preferred to the amateur, and workman who may enter the lists against me. It is the misfortune of our country, that in most instances men of natural genius, who have had little instruction and less opportunity of improvement are preferred to men, who have expended the best part of their lives in endeavoring to acquire that knowledge which a good architect and engineer ought to possess. I have in all those instances, in which I have taken my chance with others, been thrown out by some such genius, and I have an habitual dread of them. They have, either as possessing the confidence of building committees, or holding a seat in the committee often made me repent that I have cultivated my profession in preference to my farm. And it is because I have no means of preventing the inroads of these gentlemen upon the steadiness, the consistency, and energy of my system of operations unless I were on the spot, that I feel particularly reluctant to

offer a plan for a work to be erected at so great a distance.

But should even my plan be adopted, the sum of 350 dollars (which is the reward offered by the South Carolina Trustees) is a very inadequate reward only for the labor it would cost me, deducting the actual expense of my office. For before the fair and decisive drawings can leave the office a voluminous map of drawings of the whole detail must be made, first in the rough and then in two fair copies, one for myself, the other for my employer.

In one late instance, however, similar to the present flattering request of a gentleman high in the public, as well in my private respect has induced me to give a design for the city hall in New York. I have done so under the express stipulation, that I shall not be considered as a candidate, if even my design shall be preferred, unless I have the sole direction of the work, appointing my own superintendent, and at the same time rendering myself fully responsible for the success of my plans, and for the conduct of the superintendent. On these terms I have executed the two great works which have been committed to my care here. They have secured to the public a consistency, and uniformity and a promptness of operation, which cannot be expected from the measures of any committee; and to myself, the satisfaction of perfect success. . . .

Your obliged faithful hble. Servt.,
B. HENRY LATROBE

We learn from this letter the following facts regarding the New York City Hall: Latrobe had, before April 17 (and presumably before the advertised date of April 1) submitted a set of plans; these had been specially solicited of him by "a gentleman high in the public, as well in my private respect."

Latrobe's two successful early undertakings in Philadelphia, the city water supply and the Bank of Pennsylvania, had both been completed early in 1801. That autumn was devoted to surveying and improving the navigation of the Susquehanna. In the spring of 1802 Latrobe was looking for new fields to conquer.

He had previously made three visits to New York. He was there in January and

again in March of 1799, doubtless in connection with the engines for the water works built by Nicholas J. Roosevelt at his works in Passaic. He went again for a fortnight in June of 1800, when we find entries in his diaries at the Falls of Passaic, in New York itself, and at Morrisania, the seat of Gouverneur Morris.

The name of the respected public figure who had solicited Latrobe's presentation of a design for the City Hall we can only surmise, neither Latrobe's correspondence prior to 1803 nor his diary for 1802 having been preserved. Of the principal public characters in New York at that time Gouverneur Morris is the only one with whom we know Latrobe to have had previous relations.

The designs which Latrobe sent form a most comprehensive set, comprising twenty-six sheets with forty-eight drawings in all. They cover every artistic and major structural aspect of the building, including many details at large—it being indeed, "so digested in its minutest arrangements as to satisfy my own mind of its practicability, and eligibility." The accommodations provided conform perfectly with those mentioned in the call for designs and their disposition is at once clear, ingenious, and convenient. The elements fall into a balanced plan grouped around a central rotunda, with the Council Room at the rear, the large court rooms to left and right—all within a simple cubical mass dominated by a Roman saucer dome. The principal story is raised above a high academic basement, with a monumental flight of steps leading up to a pedimented portico of eight columns of the Corinthian order of the Athenian Tower of the Winds. The stone wall surfaces are kept plain, the leading motifs being triple windows under arches.

On October 4, 1802, the City Council balloted to select a plan, and that of

Joseph F. Mangin and John McComb, Jr., having a large majority of votes, was accordingly adopted. This accepted design, drawn entirely by the hand of Mangin, was put into execution in 1803 under the conduct of McComb, whose name alone appeared as architect on the cornerstone, and who proceeded to make the working drawings.

Joseph Mangin, the French author of the scheme, then City Surveyor, was a man of whose origin and training we know practically nothing. From his drawings we see he was highly competent, although the plan is by no means so well digested as Latrobe's; from the style of the building (an accomplished version of the Louis XVI with no breath of more severely classical innovation), we may judge he had left Europe about the time of the French Revolution. By contrast with this, Latrobe's design belongs to a later era, well abreast of classical developments in Eng-

land at the moment. It was, indeed, too advanced to be acceptable.

There can be little doubt Latrobe prophesied rightly that the decision, in such cases, would be swayed in favor of men "possessing the confidence of building committees," even though in this instance the victors were men of a competence then unusual in America, opponents by no means unworthy of his steel, whose building remains as one of the most admirable American monuments of the period.

His disappointment must have been short-lived. Before the end of November 1802, he was summoned to Washington. On the 29th he dined with President Jefferson, who created for him, March 6 of the following year, the post of Surveyor of the Public Buildings of the United States.

FISKE KIMBALL

Director, Philadelphia Museum of Art

A Brahms Manuscript: the *Schicksalslied*

THE extent to which fate and fatalism have influenced the workings of a composer's mind or have tinged the quality of his music cannot be determined. Beethoven and Tchaikovsky are immediately thought of in connection with these philosophical elements, but how much their music has been actually affected remains debatable. The art of instrumental music, at least, is not subject to interpretations of this sort except as offered by auditors whose judgments are as varied as their temperaments are different. Vocal music, however, is simpler to examine. It can be reasonably assumed that the music carrying and accompanying a text represents the composer's best efforts to illustrate that text, that the import of the music is directly related to the meaning expressed by the words. A choral work based upon a literary "fate motive," therefore, can legitimately be called "fate music," for the connection between music and text is undeniable.

A unique case occurs in the supernally beautiful *Schicksalslied* (*Song of Fate*), Op. 54, by Johannes Brahms, the original manuscript of which now takes its place among the most precious and costly autographs in the collections of the Music Division. Providing a setting to a poem by Friedrich Hölderlin, this extraordinary work for chorus and orchestra combines the main features of both instrumental and vocal writing, and the instrumental "prologue" and "epilogue" still give rise to speculation on the composer's motive and intent. It is perhaps as aesthetically well-formed, as emotionally satisfying, as any composition in existence, yet the unusually long passages of orchestral music continue

to be subjected to arbitrary interpretations of every sort.

The origin of the *Schicksalslied* is neither unknown nor obscure. It was created over a period of several years, chiefly because of the composer's difficulty in finding a suitable close, but the incentive seems to have been one of those accidental inspirations so beloved of romantic novelists and essayists. In the spring and summer of 1868 Brahms was in northern Germany for important performances of *Ein deutsches Requiem* (Op. 45)¹ and in close association with two musical friends, Karl Martin Reinthaler and Albert Hermann Dietrich. The latter tells us of the sequence of events leading to the first notes of the *Schicksalslied*:

Brahms came again in the summer in order to make some excursions in the neighbourhood with us and the Reinthalers. One morning we went together to Wilhelmshafen, as Brahms wished to see the great naval port.

On the way thither our friend, who was usually so lively, was quiet and serious. He told us that early that morning (he always rose betimes) he had found Holderlin's Poems in the bookcase, and been most deeply moved by the "Song of Destiny." When later in the day, after having wandered about and seen everything of interest, we sat down by the sea to rest, we discovered Brahms at a great distance, sitting alone on the beach and writing.

These were the first sketches for the "Song of Destiny" which soon appeared. A trip to the woods was given up; Brahms hurried back to Hamburg to devote himself entirely to work.²

¹ The first complete performance is considered to have taken place in Bremen on April 10, 1868.

² Albert Dietrich and J. V. Widmann, *Recollections of Johannes Brahms*. Translated by Dora E. Hecht. London, 1899. Pp. 71-72.



Schicksalslied by Johannes Brahms, Page [34] of the Composer's Autograph Manuscript.

Handwritten musical score for Schicksalslied, page 35 of the autograph manuscript. The score is written on 11 staves, with the first staff labeled "2. Viol." and the last staff labeled "Violon." The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score features complex polyphonic textures with multiple voices and instruments. Key markings include "f" (forte), "p" (piano), "cresc." (crescendo), and "dim." (diminuendo). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number "35" is written in the top left corner.

Schicksalslied by Johannes Brahms. Page 35 of the Composer's Autograph Manuscript.

Dietrich, or his memory, was in error with regard to the quick completion of the work, but there seems to be no reason to suspect his account of its inception. Three years elapsed before it was finished, and even then the composer probably felt it could be improved, particularly in respect to the ending.

Before turning to this problem, a brief physical description of the autograph full score which is the basis of this study should be inserted here. It is bound in cheap, reddish cloth, stamped in gilt as follows: "Schicksalslied/von/Johannes Brahms/Manuscript." The over-all measurements are $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $13\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The music occupies 18 folios (on two kinds of paper), most of the rectos being numbered in pencil as pages. In the caption appears: "Schicksalslied. J. Brahms," but there is no indication as to the author of the words. It is far from a *Reinschrift* or clear copy, for there are numerous corrections, crossings-out and additions. Some of the pencilled emendations were definitely written by a hand other than Brahms', but it is impossible to say, from the evidence immediately available, whether these were intended for a printer or for purposes of performance. It is not unlikely that Brahms used this very manuscript when he conducted the work at its *première* in Karlsruhe on October 18, 1871, especially since Ehrmann declares that the composer directed the performance from manuscript.⁸ The first edition (both orchestral and piano-vocal scores) came from the press of N. Simrock in Berlin only in December of the same year.

At the beginning of the score Brahms indicated in abbreviated form the complete instrumentation and the four choral

⁸ Alfred von Ehrmann, *Johannes Brahms: thematisches Verzeichnis seiner Werke; Ergänzung zu Johannes Brahms: Weg, Werk und Welt*. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1933. P. 48.

parts.⁴ The text was written out in its entirety by the composer, but where the four voices sing the same syllables to the same note values, the text appears only in the soprano line. At the very end Brahms wrote "Mai 1871" and beneath it placed a slight flourish of the pen.

There are several musical differences between the manuscript score and the published versions. It would carry us too far afield to point them all out here, but most of them concern voice leading. They are sufficiently numerous, however, to strengthen the belief that this manuscript, if used at all by a printer, was supplemented by something else, either from the composer or probably from his friend Hermann Levi, the famous conductor, who gave Brahms valuable advice as he approached the end of the work. It was not used, even for consultation, in the preparation of the great *Sämtliche Werke* of Brahms which to this day is a monument erected by his close friend, Eusebius Mandyczewski. Presumably Brahms was satisfied with the alterations made before the first edition appeared, yet a new edition, with variant readings from the Library of Congress manuscript, offers exciting possibilities.

Let us turn for a moment to the text and subsequently return to the music itself. Johann Christian Friedrich Hölderlin (1770-1843) is now considered as one of Germany's leading poets. Essentially romantic in temperament, idealistic in thought and deeply concerned for mankind's betterment through its capacity for self-improvement, he raised an ardent

⁴ 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 bassoons, 2 horns, 2 trumpets, 3 trombones, 3 timpani, 1st and 2d violins, violas, violoncellos, double-basses, sopranos, altos, tenors and basses. In the layout of the score the voice parts are between the violas and violoncellos. For the three upper voices Brahms employed the C clef in its respective positions on the staff, for the bass part he used the common F clef.

voice that was too quickly stilled by mental derangement and suffering. As a boy and youth he had been strictly trained in theology and the moral sciences. In the former he found much that was forbidding and antagonistic; from the latter he turned with enthusiasm to the ancient Greeks in whom he found support for his belief in the perfectability of man. But his sensitivity was such that in the absorption of the Greek spirit, which he wished to inject into German literature, he gave expression to many a questioning, non-Christian utterance of the greatest beauty and profoundest feeling.

Inasmuch as Hölderlin enjoyed comparatively few years of productivity, his quantitative output was rather slight, both in prose and verse. Among his notable creations is *Hyperion, oder der Eremit in Griechenland*, a romance in the form of letters which appeared in 1797-1799. The *Schicksalslied* that so attracted Brahms is a short, three-stanza song which Hyperion sings (in the fourth book of the romance) in a mood of melancholy resignation.

Hölderlin's Hyperion is a noble young Greek (practically contemporaneous with his creator), who returns to his native land and laments its lost greatness. Suffering disappointment in following the counsel of others, he is responsive to little outside of Nature and assuages the pain of loneliness by contemplating the serenity of the existence of the ancient gods. He had learned of these divinities as well as of Plutarch's heroes from his friend Adamas. He meets new friends, some of whom appeal to his noble spirit, some of whom arouse his suspicion. He experiences love and friendship, the bitterness of misunderstanding, the futility of striving for mankind's regeneration. He answers the call of patriotism and joins in the fight against his country's persecutors. Recognizing his roving spirit and passion for achievement,

Diotima, his loved one, renounces their association and offers him a freedom which she claims is the wish of both. He is also abandoned by another friend, Alabanda, who fears committing an act of disloyalty through his own affection for Diotima, and Hyperion reflects upon the sadness of this parting. After Alabanda leaves, Hyperion takes his long-neglected lute to sing a *Schicksalslied* which Adamas had taught him in happier days. He can now appreciate the contrast between man's tragic existence and the blissful life of the celestial deities.

Ihr wandelt droben im Licht
Auf weichem Boden, selige Genien!
Glänzende Götterlüfte
Rühren euch leicht,
Wie die Finger der Künstlerin
Heilige Saiten.

Schicksallos, wie der schlafende
Säugling atmen die Himmlischen;
Keusch bewahrt
In bescheidener Knospe,
Blühet ewig
Ihnen der Geist,
Und die seligen Augen
Blicken in stiller
Ewiger Klarheit.

Doch uns ist gegeben,
Auf keiner Stätte zu ruhn,
Es schwinden, es fallen
Die leidenden Menschen
Blindlings von einer
Stunde zur andern,
Wie Wasser von Klippe
Zu Klippe geworfen,
Jahrlang ins Ungewisse hinab.*

This was the poem that so firmly seized upon the imagination of Brahms. It has been variously translated into English, in versions to be sung and in versions to be read or declaimed. When Simrock issued a piano-vocal score of the work in 1892 the following text was printed, but no translator's name accompanied it.

* Friedrich Hölderlin, *Hyperion. Mit Einleitung herausgegeben von Wilhelm Boehm*. Jena, 1911. Pp. 187-188.

Ye tread on pathways of light,
Thro' fields of azure, spirits beyond the skies.
Soft balmy breezes
Fan your white robes
Like the fingers that wake
The harp's blest (and benign) inspiration.

Free from Fate like a babe in its slumber,
The heav'nly spirits breathe;
In their hearts
Like the rosebud enfolded,
Burns the flame divine
Forever enshrin'd.
And their vision celestial
Gazes serene
On life everlasting.

But we have been fated
To find on earth no repose.
They vanish, they falter,
Our suffering, sorrowing brothers;
Blindfold, from hour to hour
They are driven,
Like water is dash'd
'Gainst the rocks by the tempest,
Darkly the Unknown lures us below.

Having no connection with Brahms' setting is the translation by Agnes Stansfield, probably the most recent to be published.⁶ Juxtaposing it with the one above will afford greater clarification of the poet's sentiment.

You move above in the light
On soft and cloudy floor, O most holy Ones.
Shining, the airs of heaven
Touch you as softly
As a maid with her fingers just
Touches the harp strings.

Free from care, like a sleeping babe
Breathe the gods, the unfated ones.
Guarded there
In the bud still unfolded.
So they blossom
Ever in spirit;
And their eyes gaze for ever
Out into silent
Clearness and splendour.

For us is forbidden
In any place to rest.
They vanish, are falling,

⁶ Agnes Stansfield, *Hölderlin*. Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1944. Pp. 74-75.

The suffering humans,
Blindly down tossing
As water from cliff-face
To cliff-face is hurled
Into the void, for centuries down.

No one can deny the impressiveness of the text, nor can it be wondered why Brahms was so drawn to it, particularly in view of his own enigmatic attitude toward questions of fate, the soul, and immortality. It was quickly responsible for some of the most beautiful and blissful music he ever wrote, the blissfulness undoubtedly programming his conception of the gods' idyllic, passionless existence. The stormy middle portion of the work quite as obviously portrays the unhappy humans, their ceaseless struggle, and the buffetings fate gives them. The long, serene prelude, confined to the orchestra, sets the mood perfectly for the first two stanzas of the poem. The tumultuous music for the third stanza, dying away to a mere nothing, just as perfectly catches the poet's thought as he pities the lot of his fellows. But then the composer was perplexed as to what the ending should be. We know now that he returned to the strains of the beginning and supplied an orchestral postlude of rather unusual length. We know, too, however, that he was strongly tempted to use the chorus again, and in the original manuscript he sketched, in pencil, exactly where and how it should be heard. The accompanying photographs show clearly what was in his mind and his great desire to hear once more "Ihr wandelt droben im Licht, Auf weichem Boden, selige Genien!" Brahms was finally dissuaded in this by his friends, especially Hermann Levi, and accepted their advice to leave the "epilogue" in purely instrumental form. Everyone subsequently has approved this choice, but it was difficult for Brahms to make the decision. He even thought that the voices should be heard singing "Ah" if the text were not to be used again, and when the

first performance occurred (October 18, 1871) there is evidence to make us believe he still doubted the wisdom of the orchestral close. The program bore a special note after the text of the *Schicksalslied*: "Nachspiel des Orchesters," which Kalbeck reasonably interprets as illustrating Brahms' lingering uncertainty.⁷ But Kalbeck seems to question whether Brahms was much concerned with aspects of philosophy or aesthetics in his perplexity, and he wrote in his exhaustive biography of the composer that Brahms thought the public simply would not have the patience to listen to such a long orchestral coda. It is true that Brahms' original plan called for a return of the chorus, but our score was apparently already finished when the composer reverted to it and sketched in the pencilled additions that were swiftly eliminated. With regard to this Kalbeck relates: "Levi had some trouble in talking him out of the notion. At the end of their discussion Brahms took a pencil and struck out the choral passages. Had they remained, no one would have had an idea of the effect of purity obtained through absolute music, and the poetic symbolism of the *Schicksalslied* would have been lost. Brahms also agreed with Levi on several proposals affecting the instrumentation and accepted them without argument since their advantages were obvious. Levi was led by his enthusiasm for the work to do still more, in that he made the piano

reduction."⁸ It was Levi's concert, incidentally, at which Brahms first performed the work, and the sharing of a program for an event of this importance must have been a valued memory for both musicians.

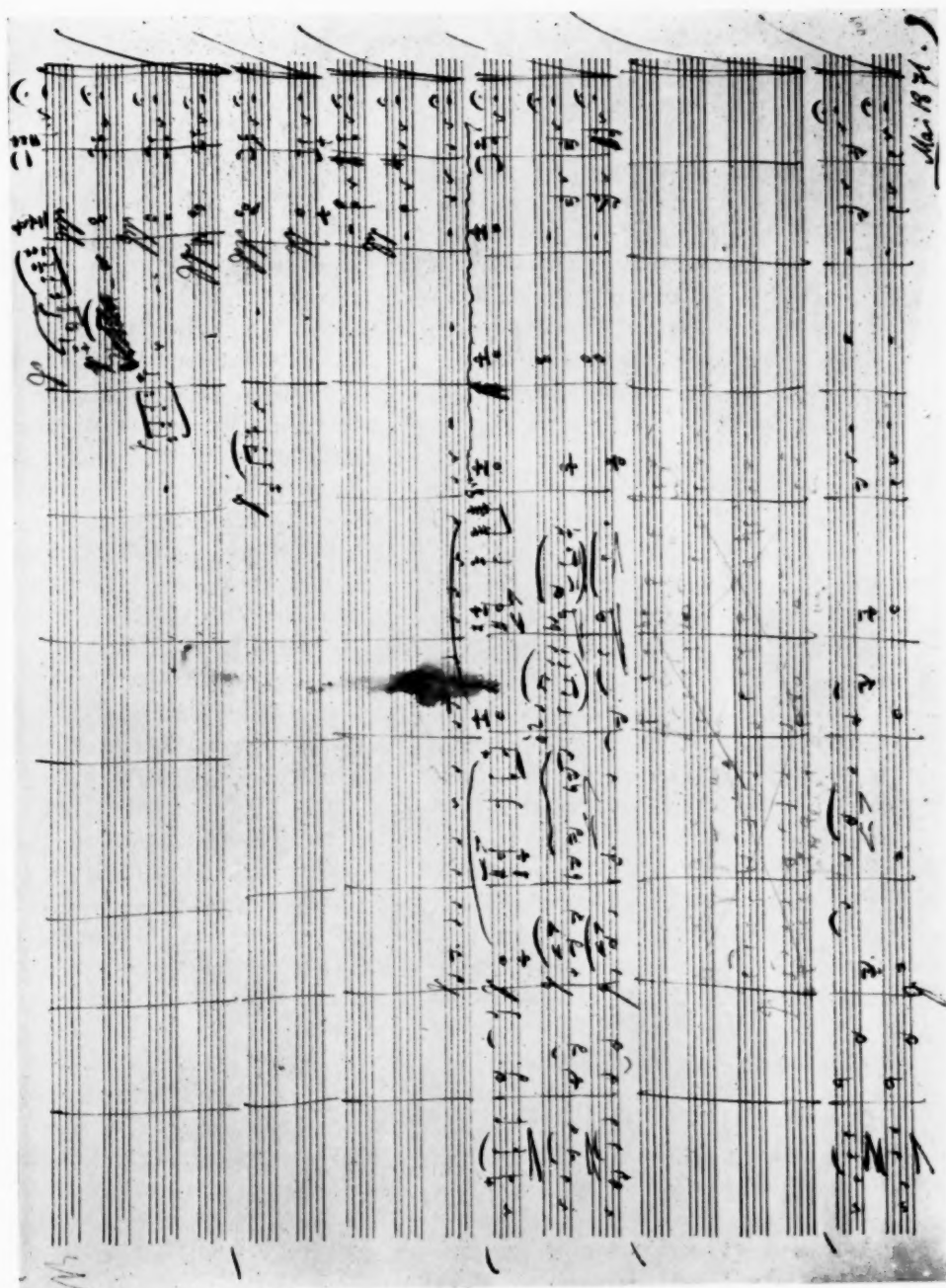
The *Schicksalslied* is, beyond dispute, a great composition. Its power and eloquence, its benignity and crushing impact, its conciseness and directness make it one of Brahms' supreme creations. It is unnecessary to fathom any philosophical implications in the orchestral postlude to enjoy it to the full, for the composer's mastery and inventiveness are apparent on every page. The autograph score confirms one in this belief, for its mere appearance, notwithstanding the numerous slight changes, bespeaks the quality of nobly wrought art. The alterations, indeed, are in this case peculiarly notable. It is well known that Brahms left few sketches, that he destroyed his papers so as to leave posterity only finished products. The Library of Congress autograph of the *Schicksalslied* is far from a sketch, and it bears no resemblance to an unfinished work, but the informality of the writing, the corrections, the eliminated choral passages afford a most unusual glimpse into the composer's actions, a revelatory sight that is seldom enjoyed with Brahms. There can be few musical autographs in any library to rival this one in interest and significance.

EDWARD N. WATERS

Assistant Chief, Music Division

⁷ Max Kalbeck, *Johannes Brahms*. Berlin, 1909. Vol. II, 2. Halbband, p. 371.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 365-366.



Schicksalslied by Johannes Brahms. Page [36] and End of the Composer's Autograph Manuscript.

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The First Edition of Copernicus'

De revolutionibus

ONE of the rarest of world-famous books, the first edition of *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*, by Nicolaus Copernicus, has just been acquired by the Library of Congress. There are but sixty-five known copies of this edition in existence, and most of these, curiously enough, are in Germany. Dr. Stephen Mizwa, the Polish scholar, states that seventeen copies are known to be in libraries in the United States. That the national library should possess one is in keeping with its policy to advance and encourage research in the history and bibliography of the sciences.

In enumerating a few of the great treasures in the class of *De revolutionibus*, it will not be out of place to state here that the Library of Congress has a rich collection of first editions in the physical sciences. Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, 1687; William Gilbert's *De magnete*, 1600; Napier's *Mirifici logarithmorum canonis descriptio*, 1614; Descartes' *Discours de la methode pour bien conduire sa raison*, 1637; Euclid's *Elementa geometriae*, 1482; and a large number of others equally famous, together with an excellent collection of incunabula in which science treatises are in good proportion, place this Library in the forefront of advanced scholarship.

The Library of Congress copy of *De revolutionibus* is a quarto volume in excellent condition, consisting of 196 leaves and including numerous geometrical diagrams, tables, an ephemeris of planets, and an index showing the contents of each *liber*. Bound by Rivière in dark brown morocco, gilt edged, it carries the book-

plate of Sir Edward Sullivan (Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1883-85). At the Sotheby sale of the Sullivan library in May-June 1890, this item was purchased by Bernard Quaritch and subsequently passed into the possession of Alfred T. White of Brooklyn, from whose son-in-law, Mr. Adrian Van Sinderen, it was recently acquired by the Library of Congress.

This edition was published at Nuremberg by J. Petreius in 1543. New editions were issued in Basel in 1566; in Amsterdam in 1617; an edition de luxe, with Polish translation and the original preface by Copernicus, in Warsaw, 1854; and the fifth edition, in Thorn by the Copernicus Society on the 400th anniversary of the author's birthday (1873). A German edition, 1879, was issued by C. L. Menzzer, with a preface by M. Cantor, in Thorn, 1879. A French edition, consisting merely of extracts, is found in the *Textes et traductions*, edited by A. Koyre, Paris, 1934. The first complete English translation was most interestingly done in 1939 by Charles G. Wallis and issued by St. Johns College, Annapolis, Maryland.

This famed book was placed on the *Index librorum prohibitorum* by the Church seventy-three years after its first appearance. However, opposition was first raised against the Copernican theory by the Protestant theologians for Biblical reasons. In the Catholic Church, the opposition commenced only when Galileo undertook in 1616 to defend and confirm the theory by further observations and

NICOLAI CO-
PERNICI TORINENSIS
DE REVOLUTIONIBVS ORBI-
um coelestium, Libri VI.

Habes in hoc opere iam recens nato, & ædito,
studiose lector, Motus stellarum, tam fixarum,
quàm erraticarum, cum ex ueteribus, tum etiam
ex recentibus obseruationibus restitutos: & no-
uis insuper ac admirabilibus hypothesibus or-
natos. Habes etiam Tabulas expeditissimas, ex
quibus eisdem ad quoduis tempus quàm facilli-
me calculare poteris. Igitur eme, lege, fructe.

Ἀγαμέμνωνος εἰς τοὺς εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι.

Norimbergæ apud Ioh. Petreium,
Anno M. D. XLIII.

Title Page of Copernicus' *De revolutionibus*.

more exact calculations. On the 5th of March, 1616, Copernicus' work was forbidden by the Congregation of the Index "until corrected," and in 1620 these corrections were indicated. Nine sentences, by which the heliocentric system was represented as certain, had to be either omitted or changed. This done, the reading of the book was allowed. In 1758 the work disappeared from the revised *Index* of Benedict XIV.

To fortify his scientific work against religious attack, Copernicus, himself a devout Catholic, gave first place in the book's introduction to a laudatory letter from Cardinal Nicholas Schönberg of Capua. This is followed by the preface dedicating the volume to Pope Paul III. Here Copernicus explained that it was only the importunities of his friends, such as Cardinal Schönberg and Bishop Giese, of Kulm, that overcame his reluctance to publish the book. This combination of high churchmen was intended to provide a strong bulwark against theological assaults.

Despite the approval and importunities of his ecclesiastical friends, Copernicus had been reluctant to put his revolutionary ideas into print. It is true that around 1530 a brief sketch of his early heliocentric views had been circulated (in the manuscript *Commentariolus*), but it was not until shortly before his death that he permitted his major work to go to press. How strongly he was influenced in this action by the enthusiasm of his young disciple, George Joachim Rheticus, cannot be estimated precisely; certainly the publication of Rheticus' brief survey of Copernicus' views in 1540 (the *Narratio prima*) must have gone far in convincing Copernicus that his theory should be withheld no longer. Finally, with the assistance as well as the encouragement of Rheticus, the manuscript of *De revolutionibus* went through the press, the completed work ap-

pearing early in 1543 as Copernicus lay on his deathbed.

The publication of Copernicus' work brought about the first great post-Renaissance change in scientific outlook. The geocentric theory of Hipparchus and Ptolemy had been successful in explaining scientific facts with the degree of accuracy which the observations of the time demanded. Its major fault from the geometric point of view was the complications of cycles and epicycles it involved. It had behind it not only the commonsense notion that the earth was definitely the solid and immovable basis of all things, but also the great authority of Aristotle, whose word in science was accepted by St. Thomas Aquinas and the scholastics.

Claudius Ptolemy, in the second century of our era, had brought Greek astronomy to its definitive formulation. In the 260 years which had elapsed since Hipparchus, no progress of consequence had been made. The Alexandrian school had flourished and so had the transplanted Greek mind under the Romans. Ptolemy was the great man of science of that period. The fact that he followed in the footsteps of Hipparchus and elaborated upon the theories of the universe then in vogue proves that the Ptolemaic theory had its origin partly in Hipparchus. The great book of Ptolemaic science was the *Almagest*. In this celebrated work, Ptolemy undertook to present for the first time the whole astronomical science of his age. His main concept was that the earth and not the sun was the central point of revolution of the solar system. For 1500 years, through the so-called Dark Ages and the Renaissance, this doctrine was held in the minds of men. To resist all these arguments, then perfectly valid, and to advance an opposing theory, needed not only great originality of mind but in that age some philosophical standpoint from which the theory could be defended. Now, although Aristotelian scholasticism had

held the field for centuries, with Plato's idealistic realism in the background as a legacy from the early Middle Ages, in Neo-Platonism there was a strong Pythagorean element which delighted to conceive the universe in terms of the mystical harmony of numbers or geometrical arrangement of units of space. In fact, today we recognize mathematical relations in Nature; the simpler the relation the better mathematically, and therefore in this view the nearer to Nature. It was from this standpoint that Copernicus described his theory of the universe:

First and above all lies the sphere of the fixed stars, containing itself and all things, for that very reason immovable; in truth the frame of the Universe, to which the motion and position of all other stars are referred. Though some men think it to move in some way, we assign another reason why it appears to do so in our theory of the movement of the Earth. Of the moving bodies first comes Saturn, who completes his circuit in XXX years. After him Jupiter, moving in a twelve year revolution. Then Mars, who revolves biennially. Fourth in order an annual cycle takes place, in which we have said is contained the Earth, with the lunar orbit as an epicycle. In the fifth place Venus is carried round in nine months. Then Mercury holds the sixth place, circulating in the space of eighty days. In the middle of all dwells the Sun. Who indeed in this most beautiful temple would place the torch in any other or better place than one whence it can illuminate the whole at the same time? Not ineptly, some call it the lamp of the universe, others its mind, and others again its

ruler—Trismegistus, the visible God, Sophocles' Electra, the contemplation of all things. And thus rightly in as much as the Sun, sitting on a royal throne, governs the circumambient family of stars. . . . We find, therefore, under this orderly arrangement, a wonderful symmetry in the universe, and a definite relation of harmony in the motion and magnitude of the orbs, of a kind it is not possible to obtain in any other way.¹

It is very evident that Copernicus and his predecessors were seeking to bring order out of chaos. Their methods of observation and deduction were indeed not so accurate as those of today, but they did perceive some orderly arrangement and symmetry in the movements of the various planets and their relation to the central body, the sun. However, it must be remembered that Kepler had not as yet established geometrically his three laws of planetary motion and Galileo the law of falling bodies; nor had Newton given to the world his three laws of motion and the laws of gravitation. Copernicus' work was fundamental and of a pioneer character; without it the progress of celestial mechanics would undoubtedly have been delayed a century or more.

FREDERICK E. BRASCH
Consultant in the History of Science

¹ *De revolutionibus orbium celestium*, Lib. I, Cap. X; Eng. trans. by W. C. D. and M. D. Whetham, *Cambridge Readings in the Literature of Science*, Cambridge, 1924. P. 13.

Annual Reports on Acquisitions

The following reports constitute the second installment in the series describing the Library's annual acquisitions. The section on Americana, covering accessions received during the period April 1945–March 1946, was prepared by Donald H. Mugridge, Fellow in American History. That on rare books, covering the same period, was contributed by Frederick R. Goff, Chief of the Rare Books Division. The manuscripts report, for the period April 1945–February 1946, is the work of St. George L. Sioussat, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, and the staff of that Division.

Americana

The problems which confront the Library of Congress in the acquisition of Americana are those peculiar to a national library. This status has created an exceptional supply and at the same time an even more exceptional demand. The copyright laws have operated since shortly after the adoption of the Constitution to create a massive body of national literature in national possession; and, with the modification of the system in 1870, the Library of Congress became the immediate beneficiary of the legal requirement that publications must be deposited to assure copyright protection. The publications of the federal government are likewise received by statutory provision, while publications emanating from state governments, from learned societies, professional organizations, and scientific institutions come to the Library by donation or through exchange agreements. This means that certain problems of acquisi-

tion which face every other general library in the country are less serious for the Library of Congress. On the other hand, a national library has imposed on it unique responsibilities. Long recognized in a general way, these were defined in the *Annual Report* of the Librarian for 1940 by a formula simple but sweeping: "The Library of Congress should possess all books and other materials (whether in original or copy) which express and record the life and achievements of the people of the United States." Materials of exclusively local significance are excepted, but in the practical application of this exception, it is the safer policy to include the doubtful case rather than to rule it out.

Having assumed this heavy responsibility, the Library of Congress cannot rest content with the results of its automatic accumulations, enormous though they be. It must discover the gaps which accident has created, especially for the period before 1870, and it must make a particular effort to acquire those types of material which fall outside the sphere of commercial, official, and learned publication. Even here the effort is often unnecessary, for many persons who publish books privately are considerate enough to present copies to the Library of Congress. But there is evidently a considerable body of fugitive, occasional, local, and personal publication, much of which has reached the Library of Congress by one route or another, but some of which has not. At one time such material might have been little esteemed, but now its value in establishing the completeness of the record and the variety of national culture is sufficiently rec-

ognized; dealers are eager to include it in their catalogs, and have no difficulty in disposing of it. The present report is necessarily concerned with such materials, and labors under the difficulty of presenting an account of items which in themselves are seldom spectacular and may often seem trivial. Many if not most of the items individually mentioned are presented merely as examples of a class of material which the Library is desirous of securing in its entirety.

Certain consequences follow from the Library's comprehensive aim. Most of the country's libraries are free to specialize in one or another type of Americana, and to pursue their own specialty—whether it be a region, a period, a topic, or a person—as far as their own funds and the state of the market permit. The same holds good, even more obviously, for private collectors. But the national library by definition is estopped from indulging itself in any such specialties. It must endeavor to advance, as best it can, on all fronts simultaneously. The national library must likewise in large measure refrain from paying the exalted prices which other collectors, institutional or individual, are willing to pay for rarities within their specialties; there remains little choice but to look for bargains in all fields of interest. Appropriations remaining finite, they must be made to go as far as they can.

This review of recent acquisitions in the various subdivisions of the vast field of Americana follows, from necessity, a course partially chronological and partially topical. The point of departure is George Keith (1639?–1716), the energetic Scotchman who was first a Quaker apostle and missionary, then an Anglican minister and violent anti-Quaker. During each phase he made a stay of several years in the American colonies, producing in his second visit that remarkable record of his counter-missionary tour, *A*

Journal of Travels from New Hampshire to Caratuck (1706), which is one of the most interesting intercolonial documents of its period. The Library has been able to acquire recently eight works which are either by Keith or in reply to him. The only one which is obviously Americana bears a lengthy but vigorous title characteristic of Keith's all-out methods of controversy: *The Presbyterian and Independent Visible Churches in New-England and Else-where, Brought to the Test, and Examined according to the Doctrine of the Holy Scriptures. . . . With a Call and Warning from the Lord to the People of Boston and New-England to Repent, &c. And Two Letters to the Preachers in Boston; and an Answer to the Gross Abuses, Lies and Slanders of Increase Mather and Nath. Morton, &c.* The Library has had a mutilated copy of the original Philadelphia edition of this work, printed in 1689 when Keith was still a leader among the Quakers; we have now added a perfect copy of the London reprint, issued in 1691 when Keith was beginning to fall out with the Pennsylvania brethren. Of the other titles the earliest is of 1671 and the latest of 1702; one of the 1696 imprints, John Penington's *The People Called Quakers Cleared by Geo. Keith, from the False Doctrines, Charged upon Them by G. Keith, and His Self-Contradictions out of His Books*, shows that a theologian may experience as much embarrassment as a politician in changing parties.

As George Keith was preparing to return from the tour which took him to Caratuck, the new Anglican missionary organization, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, celebrated its third anniversary. Meeting in London at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, they listened on February 18, 1704, to a sermon, *Of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. . . . Exhorting All Persons in Their*

Stations, to Assist So Glorious a Design, delivered by the Right Reverend Father in God, Gilbert, Lord Bishop of Sarum. This, of course, was none other than the illustrious Whig churchman, Gilbert Burnet (1643-1715), historian of the Reformation and of his own time; less influential, perhaps, under Queen Anne than he had been during the reign of her predecessor, but still among the great men of the kingdom. The Library of Congress would be pleased to have a complete set of these annual sermons preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (down to the Peace of 1783 at any rate), and moves slowly in that direction. We mention along with the Bishop of Salisbury's sermon a piece of very similar character, although over a century later and of purely domestic origin. This is Joshua Bates' *A Sermon Delivered before the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and Others in North America, at Their Anniversary, Nov. 4, 1813* (Boston, 1813). Considerably older than the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was the Company for Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and the Parts Adjacent, in America, better known as the "New England Company." It had been founded as early as 1649, and had supported John Eliot in his work among the Indians, footing the bill for the famous Bible. But as an English society, after 1783 it naturally transferred its activities from New England to the parts adjacent, and confined itself to evangelizing the Indians of Canada. It was specifically to repair this loss that a group of New Englanders founded the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and Others in North America, and secured its incorporation by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1787. Like the English society which Bishop Burnet addressed, the New England group sought inspiration from anniversary sermons. Of these, the Library

has six published between 1804 and 1810, and the 1813 sermon cited above.

Another New Englander who took a serious interest in Indian missions was the Reverend Benjamin Colman, first pastor of the Brattle Street Church in Boston, where he officiated for nearly half a century. An eloquent preacher, his publications were numerous, and although the Library has many of them, a number are still to be added. We have owned for some time *A Funeral Sermon, Preached upon the Death of the Truly Vertuous and Religious Grove Hirst, Esq; Merchant in Boston. . . . To Which Is Added an Extract from the Private Writings of Mr. Hirst . . . Shewing His Secret Walk before God* (Boston, 1717). At the time of his death the pious merchant was a widower, having lost his wife the year before. Her funeral sermon Mr. Colman had likewise preached and published, and we have now added *The Honour and Happiness of the Vertuous Woman; More Especially Considered in the Two Relations of a Wife and Mother. Meditated upon the Lamented Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Hirst, the Vertuous Consort of Grove Hirst, Esq; Who Departed This Life . . . in the 35 Year of Her Age* (Boston, 1716). With its 33 pages, this was a slimmer tract than her husband's memorial was to be; his private writings expanded the latter to a substantial imprint of 136 pages. In spite of the fact that Benjamin Colman's pastorate opened in 1699 with a threatened schism, and that the Brattle Street Church continued to be regarded with some aversion by Puritan rigorists of the older school, the man's mild and benevolent character won him a widespread affection not altogether characteristic of the Boston of his day. This was evidenced not only in the biography which his son-in-law, Ebenezer Turrell, brought out two years later, but by a small tract printed in the year of his death, 1747: *On the Death of the Reverend*

Benjamin Colman, D. D., Who Deceased August 29, 1747. An Eclogue. Attempted by O—E—, a Young Student. This eight-page poetical imprint from the press of Rogers and Fowle has been attributed to Joseph Seccombe; if it be so, the authorship indicated on the title-page must have been intended as very much of a blind, since Seccombe was born in 1706 and had been graduated from Harvard in 1731.

Another piece of sacred verse, from the closing years of the colonial era, is that by "Aurelius Prudentius, Americanus" published at Boston in 1773, from the press of John Boyles: *The Sacred Minister: a New Poem, in Five Parts, Representing His Qualifications for the Ministry, and His Life and Death in It.* The pseudonymous author was in fact Samuel, the last of the Mathers to officiate in a Boston pulpit. This son of Cotton Mather by his second wife was a scholarly, inoffensive, and rather ineffectual person who normally expressed himself in prose, but made an occasional incursion into poetry—the present, however, being the only separate poetical imprint known to exist. It would be interesting to discover how he came to choose blank verse for *The Sacred Minister*, but one may guess that he was looking back to Milton rather than forward to Wordsworth.

We are still in the ecclesiastical age of American imprints, and even the Masonic one to which we now come betrays the tenderness of early American Freemasonry toward the Church, a sentiment which was not characteristic of European Freemasonry. We have added the Anglican Arthur Browne's *The Advantages of Unity. A Sermon Preached in Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, before the Right Worshipful Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, on the 24th of June 1748.* If the date in the title had been correct, the sermon would perhaps deserve to rank as the second piece of Masonic printing

in America, Benjamin Franklin's reprint of James Anderson's *The Constitutions of the Freemasons* at Philadelphia in 1734 being the celebrated first. But as a matter of fact Browne's date is incorrect by ten years, the sermon having been preached and printed by Daniel Fowle in 1758. This puts it after several other items, including *Universal Love Recommended*, a sermon which Browne himself had addressed to the Masons of Boston in Trinity Church in 1755. We are nevertheless pleased to have this printed memorial of St. John's Lodge in Portsmouth, one of the oldest in America, which had been founded twenty-two years before, in 1736.

The religious interest of course dominated education in this age, as it continued to do for nearly a century afterward. A Princeton item recently acquired is by one of the greatest figures of early American Presbyterianism and "the greatest pulpit orator of his generation," Samuel Davies. His *Religion and Public Spirit. A Valedictory Address to the Senior Class* was delivered on September 21, 1760, less than five months before his death, and printed at New York in the following year. The other early college items added by the Library carry us beyond the Revolution; the first, from Harvard, is a purely secular one: *The Compass. A Poetical Performance at the Literary Exhibition in September, M,DCC,XCV, at Harvard University. By Charles P. Sumner* (Boston, for the Subscribers, 1795). Charles Pinckney Sumner (1776–1839) is principally known to fame as the father of Charles Sumner, the Senator from Massachusetts; but he was himself a stalwart citizen, a sheriff of Suffolk County, and so firm a friend of the Negro that his son's convictions needed no other derivation. It is not recorded, however, whether his poetical performances survived the term in Josiah Quincy's law office which fol-

lowed his graduation. From Yale we have added the 1811 edition of *The Laws of Yale-College, in New-Haven, in Connecticut: Enacted by the President and Fellows*; 38 pages sufficed to record the first 110 years of academic legislation. An item from Bowdoin brings us back to the dominant religious note: *Lectures, Delivered at Bowdoin College, and Occasional Sermons, by Jesse Appleton* (Brunswick, 1822). President Appleton, through "an almost morbid sense of responsibility for the religious and intellectual welfare of the students" endured through twelve years, ruined his health and died in 1819 at the early age of forty-seven.

One anonymous pamphlet of 33 pages is no great addition to the very considerable holdings of the Library which illustrate the American Revolution, but we nevertheless welcome *Thoughts on the Peace, in a Letter from the Country* (London, J. Debrett, 1783), one of a host of controversial items produced by Britain's only disastrous peace treaty in modern history. A Rhode Island pamphlet published directly after the Revolution combines town and church history: Benjamin Bourne's *An Account of the Settlement of the Town of Bristol, in the State of Rhode-Island: and of the Congregational Church Therein, with the Succession of Pastors, from Its Origin to the Present Time* (Providence, 1785). Another Providence imprint from the last years of the century sounds the economic note which was to become so overpowering in the following century: *A Lecture, Read before the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, at Their Quarterly Meeting, January 14, A. D. 1799; Pursuant to a Request of the Association, at a Previous Meeting. By John Howland* (Providence, 1799). Howland, who identified himself merely as a member of the Association, engaged in a vigorous and most interesting rebuttal of one of Thomas Jefferson's best-

known dicta. The Providence manufacturer's commentary upon the then Vice-President of the United States merits quotation:

Most of the people in Virginia and North-Carolina, who *can* read, and who have any influence in government, have read Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, and they look up to him with as much veneration as the idolatrous Jews did to the golden calf. His opinions they adopt as their own, and he has told them in that book, that large towns where Manufactures are carried on, are as sores to the human body . . . and yet there are more than two millions of people in this country who think this to be a great and a wise man! But what will the man say who knows the Manufactures of the country to be most essential to its interests and prosperity! What will he say of Mr. Jefferson's grovelling opinions!—With all the indignation of an insulted American he will exclaim—but soft—tread lightly on this ground, "for it is written, thou shalt not speak evil of the rulers of thy people."

A New York pamphlet of the same decade is most interesting in that it levels against the Methodists that same horrid charge of "enthusiasm" which had been so widespread in England thirty or forty years before: *The Doctrines of the Church; or, Methodism Displayed, and Enthusiasm Detected. Recommended Particularly to the Consideration of the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New-York* (New York, for the Author, 1793).

Coming now to the new national government established in 1789, we have added an imprint of one of the last of Alexander Hamilton's state papers as Secretary of the Treasury: *Reports of Alexander Hamilton, Esq., . . . Read in the House of Representatives of the United States, January 19th, 1795; Containing, I. A Plan for the Further Support of Public Credit. II. For the Improvement and Better Management of the Revenues of the United States*. Printed by order of the House, and reprinted in London by J. Debrett, 1795, this issue shows that the utterances of the

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He would say to Britain "our danger is common, tho you are first exposed. Your house is first assailed by the torrent, but should it sweep you away, we must next receive its shocks. . . . Some of the measures indeed which you adopt in your defence, are very inconvenient to us. Some of them militate against what we deem our incontestible rights. In the use of those means which we admit to be lawful, much abuse sometimes takes place. To nothing of this in common times would we submit. But these interests, when compared with the stupendous magnitude of the stake which we have in the contest, sink into insignificance."

Passing on two years we come to *An Address to the Freemen of New-Jersey* (Trenton, James J. Wilson, 1812) drawn up by a

committee of five appointed by a convention of supporters of the administration and of the war, which had recently met at Trenton. This committee, headed by William Rossell, undertook to answer an anti-war address which had recently appeared in New Jersey, and which was evidently regarded as a Federalist production. In their reply, the committee members were unduly complacent about the administration's preparations for making war, and they did not display any rare degree of prophetic insight into the struggle about to open when they exclaimed, "What contradictions!—will there be any 'expense of blood' if in the conquest of Canada we meet with no British army to triumph over?" Very interesting, however, is their characterization of the Federalist opposition, whose motive is pronounced to be *Ambition*, "a weed that never dies." Although it has been once lopped off by Republican hands,

We have since seen it springing up, and again spreading its baneful branches from Maine to Orleans, scattering falsehood and misrepresentation, distrust and hatred, discontent and disunion—now urging us to war with Quixotic fury—now suing for peace with the most abject servility—now calling for energy with a clamorous voice—then pleading for submission in the most piteous tones.—But, in whatever garb it has arrayed itself, GIVE US POWER has ever appeared in capitals on its front.

The American party struggle, which gained its full momentum in Washington's second administration and has continued with rare moments of slackening to the present hour, has deposited along its course an enormous body of occasional literature, only partially explored. A few additional titles among those recently acquired may be listed: "W.", *A Letter to Edward Livingston, Esq., Delegate from Louisiana to the General Congress at Washington-City, on the Subject of the Speech Delivered by Him, at Washington, at the Late Celebration of the Anniversary of the 8th of January, 1815* (Natchez,

Miss., the Author, 1828); "Telemachus," *The Beauties of "Reform," or the Munificent Blessings of the Great Reformation* (New Brunswick, N. J., pub. by a Volunteer Band of National Republican Young Men, 1832); *Proceedings of a State Convention of the Whig Young Men of Connecticut, Assembled at Hartford, February 26, 1840* (Hartford, the Courant Office, 1840); Henry Clay, *Mr. Clay's Speech, Delivered in the City of Raleigh, April 13th, 1844* (n. p., 1844); *Proceedings and Festival of Native Pennsylvania Democrats Resident of Cincinnati. . . . Festival at the Verandah in Cincinnati, Nov. 25, 1856* (Cincinnati, Tagart & Neilson, 1857); "One of the People," *A Plain Statement to All Honest Democrats* (Boston, G. C. Rand & Avery, 1868).

A somewhat loftier type of political literature, perhaps, is comprised in the non-partisan pieces concerned with constitutional arrangements and the desirability of reforms. Such a one is *Extracts of a Letter on the Mode of Choosing the President and Vice-President of the United States, from Wm. C. Somerville, Esq., of Westmoreland, Va., to the Hon. Robert S. Garnett, in Congress* (Baltimore, J. D. Toy, 1825). At the time the letter was written, Somerville was American Chargé d'Affaires in Sweden. He pointed out that the electoral college had ceased to have any real function and suggested a modified form of popular election of the President, the popular vote within each state determining the distribution of the electoral vote of that state, which would normally be divided instead of given in a block. Two other titles from the same class of literature are the *Speech of Hon. John M. Botts, of Henrico County, in Committee of the Whole, on the Basis Question, Delivered in the Virginia Reform Convention, on . . . April 21, 1851* (Richmond, Va., R. H. Gallaher, 1851); and Joseph B. Bishop, *Money in City Elec-*

tions. Its Effects, and the Remedies. An Address before the Commonwealth Club in New York, March 21, 1887 (New York, the Evening Post Publishing Co., 1887).

The separately printed funeral eulogy for the great of the land is a type of literature which flourished vigorously throughout the last century but has nearly disappeared in our own. The eulogies occasioned by the deaths of the Presidents, and particularly the Presidents who died in office, are good specimens, and are sought after by this Library whenever they become available. We have recently acquired no fewer than three which mourn William Henry Harrison: the Rev. John P. Cleaveland's *An Eulogy on William Henry Harrison . . . Delivered at Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 22, 1841* (Ann Arbor, T. M. Ladd & Co., 1841); Samuel Farmar Jarvis' *An Address to the Inhabitants of Middletown, at Their Request, on the 17th, of April, 1841* (Middletown, C. H. Pelton, 1841); and John Richards' *Eulogy Pronounced before the Citizens of Windsor, Vt., . . . at the National Fast, May 14, 1841* (Windsor, Goddard, 1841). Two others were occasioned by the death of President Taylor nearly a decade later: the Rev. John Bowman's *A Discourse Commemorative of the Death of Gen. Z. Taylor, . . . Delivered before the L. O. of O. F., S. of Temperance, and Citizens of Tonawanda, N. Y., July 29th, 1850* (Tonawanda, the Commercial Office, 1850); and Henry W. Miller's *Eulogy on the Life and Character of Gen. Zachary Taylor, Delivered at the Request of the Citizens of Raleigh, . . . July 20th, 1850* (Raleigh, A. M. Gorman, 1850). The *Eulogy of the Life, Character and Services of Andrew Jackson, Delivered at Lafayette, Indiana, June 28, 1845, by George Van Santvoord* was not published until about 1914; the manuscript of it was discovered in an "ancient raw-hide trunk" by Van Santvoord's son, and published at Troy, New York, as a memorial to his father.

American genius of public finance must have been read in the world's greatest financial center.

In the realm of Washingtoniana, where the Library is particularly strong and additions are difficult to make, we have Robert Goodloe Harper's *An Oration, on the Birth of Washington; Delivered before the Washington Society of Alexandria . . . on the 22d. of February, A. D. 1810, and Published by Its Order* (Alexandria, Va., S. Snowden, 1810), in a presentation copy inscribed and corrected by its author. The former Congressman from South Carolina and leader of the Federalists in the House was now established in Baltimore and had withdrawn from politics, but he had lost none of the intensity of his opinions. After making a comparison of Washington with sundry national heroes—Alfred of England, Charlemagne, and Peter the Great—the oration resolves itself into a Federalist tract. Mr. Harper somewhat presumptuously informs his auditors what Washington would do and say in the existing international crisis, were he again at the head of his country's affairs. Washington, it is assumed, would share Mr. Harper's conviction that the Emperor of the French is "a monster the most fierce, sanguinary and relentless that has hitherto ravaged the earth," and therefore—

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We have since seen it springing up, and again spreading its baneful branches from Maine to Orleans, scattering falsehood and misrepresentation, distrust and hatred, discontent and disunion—now urging us to war with Quixotic fury—now suing for peace with the most abject servility—now calling for energy with a clamorous voice—then pleading for submission in the most piteous tones.—But, in whatever garb it has arrayed itself, GIVE US POWER has ever appeared in capitals on its front.

The American party struggle, which gained its full momentum in Washington's second administration and has continued with rare moments of slackening to the present hour, has deposited along its course an enormous body of occasional literature, only partially explored. A few additional titles among those recently acquired may be listed: "W.", *A Letter to Edward Livingston, Esq., Delegate from Louisiana to the General Congress at Washington-City, on the Subject of the Speech Delivered by Him, at Washington, at the Late Celebration of the Anniversary of the 8th of January, 1815* (Natchez,

Miss., the Author, 1828); "Telemachus," *The Beauties of "Reform," or the Munificent Blessings of the Great Reformation* (New Brunswick, N. J., pub. by a Volunteer Band of National Republican Young Men, 1832); *Proceedings of a State Convention of the Whig Young Men of Connecticut, Assembled at Hartford, February 26, 1840* (Hartford, the Courant Office, 1840); Henry Clay, *Mr. Clay's Speech, Delivered in the City of Raleigh, April 13th, 1844* (n. p., 1844); *Proceedings and Festival of Native Pennsylvania Democrats Resident of Cincinnati. . . . Festival at the Verandah in Cincinnati, Nov. 25, 1856* (Cincinnati, Tagart & Neilson, 1857); "One of the People," *A Plain Statement to All Honest Democrats* (Boston, G. C. Rand & Avery, 1868).

A somewhat loftier type of political literature, perhaps, is comprised in the non-partisan pieces concerned with constitutional arrangements and the desirability of reforms. Such a one is *Extracts of a Letter on the Mode of Choosing the President and Vice-President of the United States, from Wm. C. Somerville, Esq., of Westmoreland, Va., to the Hon. Robert S. Garnett, in Congress* (Baltimore, J. D. Toy, 1825). At the time the letter was written, Somerville was American Chargé d'Affaires in Sweden. He pointed out that the electoral college had ceased to have any real function and suggested a modified form of popular election of the President, the popular vote within each state determining the distribution of the electoral vote of that state, which would normally be divided instead of given in a block. Two other titles from the same class of literature are the *Speech of Hon. John M. Botts, of Henrico County, in Committee of the Whole, on the Basis Question, Delivered in the Virginia Reform Convention, on . . . April 21, 1851* (Richmond, Va., R. H. Gallaher, 1851); and Joseph B. Bishop, *Money in City Elec-*

tions. Its Effects, and the Remedies. An Address before the Commonwealth Club in New York, March 21, 1887 (New York, the Evening Post Publishing Co., 1887).

The separately printed funeral eulogy for the great of the land is a type of literature which flourished vigorously throughout the last century but has nearly disappeared in our own. The eulogies occasioned by the deaths of the Presidents, and particularly the Presidents who died in office, are good specimens, and are sought after by this Library whenever they become available. We have recently acquired no fewer than three which mourn William Henry Harrison: the Rev. John P. Cleaveland's *An Eulogy on William Henry Harrison . . . Delivered at Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 22, 1841* (Ann Arbor, T. M. Ladd & Co., 1841); Samuel Farmar Jarvis' *An Address to the Inhabitants of Middletown, at Their Request, on the 17th, of April, 1841* (Middletown, C. H. Pelton, 1841); and John Richards' *Eulogy Pronounced before the Citizens of Windsor, Vt., . . . at the National Fast, May 14, 1841* (Windsor, Goddard, 1841). Two others were occasioned by the death of President Taylor nearly a decade later: the Rev. John Bowman's *A Discourse Commemorative of the Death of Gen. Z. Taylor, . . . Delivered before the L. O. of O. F., S. of Temperance, and Citizens of Tonawanda, N. Y., July 29th, 1850* (Tonawanda, the Commercial Office, 1850); and Henry W. Miller's *Eulogy on the Life and Character of Gen. Zachary Taylor, Delivered at the Request of the Citizens of Raleigh, . . . July 20th, 1850* (Raleigh, A. M. Gorman, 1850). The *Eulogy of the Life, Character and Services of Andrew Jackson, Delivered at Lafayette, Indiana, June 28, 1845*, by George Van Santvoord was not published until about 1914; the manuscript of it was discovered in an "ancient raw-hide trunk" by Van Santvoord's son, and published at Troy, New York, as a memorial to his father.

One point made by the elder Van Santvoord was elegantly phrased, and would certainly have pleased Jackson: "His whole life had served to illustrate the spirit of our institutions, and he embodied in his own person the ideas that lie at the foundation of republican government." An address from the latter part of the century was delivered by a Michigan Congressman: Byron Mac Cutcheon's *A Tribute to the Life and Character of James Abram Garfield. A Memorial Address Delivered at Manistee, Sept. 25, 1881* (n. p., 1881). A President, but of a different republic, was the subject of *The Obsequies of Jefferson Davis, the Only President of the Confederate States of America, in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana. On . . . December 11, 1889. Published by the Executive Committee* (New Orleans, Brandao & Gill, 1890). These were elaborate ceremonies, and produced a substantial imprint of 173 pages. An even greater hero of the Lost Cause had been commemorated two decades earlier in *A Brief Record of the Proceedings of the Corporation and People of Savannah in Honor of the Late General Robert Edward Lee, Together with a Eulogy on His Life, Character and Services, by General Alex. R. Lawton* (Savannah, Geo. N. Nichols, 1871). General Lawton honored his dead chief with a truly Southern opulence of oratory:

We honor and revere him as the incarnation of duty—of dignity, temperance, and virtue—of unaffected modesty and genuine humility—of industry, patience, fortitude, and resignation—a character so grand in its proportions, so complete in all its details, so exquisite in its finish, that when we contemplate it, like the visitor who first looks on the cathedral of St. Peter's, its very perfections, symmetry, and completeness, obscure our capacity to appreciate its vastness.

Two further titles eulogize the master of intersectional compromise and the most uncompromising of Northern sectionalists: Bartholomew F. Moore's *An Address on*

the Life, Character, and Public Services of Henry Clay, Delivered . . . at Weldon, North Carolina, upon Invitation (Raleigh, Office of the Southern Weekly Post, 1853); and Charles S. May's *Charles Sumner. A Eulogy Delivered before the Faculty and Societies of Kalamazoo College . . . June 16, 1874* (Kalamazoo, Daily Telegraph Printing House, 1874).

We turn, somewhat violently, from the obsequies of soldiers and statesmen to the development of letters and ideas. There have been added several interesting American imprints of works of European literature, which show the receptiveness of the western shores of the Atlantic to the products of the older culture, and the enterprise, however imitative, of American publishers. Earliest is the *Memoirs of General Dumourier* [sic], *Written by Himself . . . Translated by John Fenwick* (Philadelphia, Samuel Harrison Smith, 1794). General Charles F. D. Dumouriez committed his celebrated treason in April 1793, deserting the cause of the French Revolution whose armies he had led and fleeing to the camp of the allied sovereigns. Feeling the necessity of justifying his course, he published a volume of memoirs at Hamburg in the following year. Within the same year, 1794, this work had been translated and published in England and reprinted at Philadelphia by a publisher who was later to be closely connected with Thomas Jefferson. *Memoirs of the Reverend, Learned, and Pious Mr. Thomas Halyburton . . . with a Large Recommendatory Epistle by Dr. Watts* (Philadelphia, David Hogan, 1796) was the first American edition of a work which had gone through nine printings in Britain. This unfinished autobiography of a Scottish Presbyterian minister and professor of divinity (1674–1712) had recommended itself to the Evangelicals and Methodists by its tone of deep piety, and had been popularized by Whitefield and

Wesley. *The History and Adventures of the Renowned Don Quixote . . . To Which Is Prefixed Some Account of the Author's Life* by T. Smollet, M. D. (Philadelphia, Birch and Small, 1811) is by no means the earliest American printing of Cervantes' masterpiece, for the Library has a copy of Smollett's translation published at Philadelphia by J. Conrad and Co. eight years earlier, in 1803. We are, however, particularly pleased to add this one in view of the superb collection of editions and translations of *Don Quixote* recently presented to the Library by Mr. Leonard Kebler. Chateaubriand's *Recollections of Italy, England, and America, with Essays on Various Subjects, in Morals and Literature* (Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1816) is a bibliographically interesting volume, since it is not one of the elements in Chateaubriand's collected works, but is made up of items taken here and there, many of which were translated directly from their original appearance in the *Mercure de France*. Unfortunately, however, this does not represent any work done in America, for Mathew Carey simply had his upstate printer at Carlisle reproduce the two-volume edition published at London by H. Colburn the year before.

A kindred sphere in which the Library of Congress is expanding its collections is that of foreign-language publications in the United States. An interesting item is *Die wunderbare Lebensbeschreibung und erstaunliche Begebenheiten des berühmten Helden Robinson Crusoe, welcher acht und zwanzig Jahr auf einer unbewohnten Insel lebte, die er nachher bevölkert hat* (Philadelphia, Conrad Zentler, 1809). This abridged account of the celebrated hero, Robinson Crusoe, is an exception to the overwhelmingly religious character of Pennsylvania-German imprints. Another acquisition in this field is a good-sized volume of Creole verse from Louisiana: Dominique Rouquette's *Fleurs*

d'Amérique; poésies nouvelles (New Orleans, H. Méridier, 1857).

Three quite interesting items of American Judaica are of recent acquisition. *The Wonderful and Most Deplorable History of the Latter Times of the Jews: with the Destruction of the City of Jerusalem* was published, under the authorship of Josephus Ben Gorion, by Bill Blake and Co., at Bellows Falls, Vermont, in 1819. This work, according to the Library's catalogers, is Peter Morwen's translation of Sebastian Münster's Latin version of Abraham ben David's abstract of a disputed work known as Yosippon or Josippon, sometimes listed under the pseudonym of Josephus ben Gorion. Morwen's translation was originally published at London in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. However, its republication at Bellows Falls two hundred and sixty-one years later does not so much indicate an anachronistic taste for Tudor translations among the rustic Vermonters, as an appetite for a sequel to the Bible story in any form. Five years later Edward D. Griffin, D. D., the President of Williams College, published *An Address Delivered at the Anniversary of the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, in the City of New-York, May 1, 1824* (New-York, D. Fanshaw, 1824). Dr. Griffin was an advocate of the scheme which we know as Zionism, but which he referred to as the restoration of the Jews. His motives were not altogether altruistic, for, as he demonstrated from prophecy, "If then you would hasten the conversion of the world, urge forward the restoration of the Jews." But meanwhile they must have a temporary asylum, and his eloquent passage on this subject has an application to our own day:

And where in all the world should this asylum be found but in this land of freedom, this last retreat of liberty, known through the earth as the asylum of the oppressed? We have given a refuge to the oppressed of all other nations, now

at last let us open our doors to the most oppressed of all, to those from whom we received the records of salvation, who have the blood of Abraham and David in their veins, and who in all their wanderings occupy so much of the care of heaven. It will be an honour to our country to have it told through the world, that when no other region on earth would receive the ancient people of God, they found a refuge in the tranquil shades of America. And of all places this is the most fitted. Take them home, imbue them with the spirit of your own institutions, and then send them back to kindle up the light of liberty in Asia, and to break the rayless night of despotism which now broods over one entire quarter of the globe. It is what we owe to the sacred cause of liberty by which we ourselves have been lifted to heaven. It is only a reasonable tax for our birthright.

Such friendliness was hardly reciprocated in a substantial pamphlet by William Jacobs published in the same city twenty-four years later: *The Jews' Reasons for Believing in One God Only* (New York, G. Vale, 1848). Jacobs elaborated upon the internal inconsistencies of the Gospels in order to support the rather acid conclusion that—

The Christian religion has not then continued to flourish because it emanated, as its advocates assert, from the being that we believe created men, but merely because it is the religion of a flourishing people who have not had time and opportunity sufficient for the public judgment to detect its spuriousness as a religion from God, abandon its absurdities, and adopt a better religion; and any religion which supported fewer drones, parasites, and infectious fanatics, under the specious but incomprehensible character of ministers of God's word, would certainly prove to be better and happier.

The Library occasionally finds an opportunity to add to its already very large collection of literary annuals and gift-books, the latest being *The Birth-day Gift*, an anthology of verse compiled by Mrs. J. S. F. Lunt and published by N. L. Dayton at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1846, as the days of the mill-girls were drawing to an end. An Ohio imprint shows an eminent geologist, a veteran of several of the state geological surveys, then closing his

days as Acting President of Ohio University at Athens, venturing into an unaccustomed field: William W. Mather's *Lecture on the Art and History of Printing, Delivered in the Senate Chamber in Columbus, before the Columbus Typographical Union, on Their First Anniversary, February 9, 1852* (Columbus, 1852).

We have secured a number of desirable items on the history of the West. The earliest is a first edition of Charles Augustus Murray's novel, *The Prairie-Bird*, published as a three-decker at London in 1844, by R. Bentley. This scion of the earls of Dunmore and of the ducal house of Hamilton spent two years in the States in 1834–1836, and for a part of the time "went native," living with a wandering tribe of Pawnee Indians. This experience, first reported in his *Travels in North America*, published in New York and London in 1839, he later transmuted into this work of fiction; and he also used this novel, we are informed, to convey the assurance of his unalterable constancy to Elise Wadsworth, the daughter of a wealthy New York gentleman who evidently regarded the British aristocracy as degenerate. The Honorable Charles Augustus waited fourteen years for Mr. Wadsworth to die, and then married Elise. An accession which gave particular pleasure was Father Pierre Jean de Smet's *Missien van den Orégon en Reizen naer de Rotsbergen en de Bronnen der Colombia, der Athabasca en Sascatschawin, in 1845–46 . . .* (Gent, Vander Schelden, 1849), since several previous attempts of the Library to purchase it had been unsuccessful. This classical piece of Oregoniana by the great Catholic missionary was originally published in English at New York, as *Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains, in 1845–46* (E. Dunigan, 1847); the Library has long had this, and the two French versions, *Missions de l'Orégon*, one by De Smet and

published at Ghent, the other by a M. Bourlez and published at Paris, both in 1848. We have now completed our holdings by adding the Dutch translation published in the following year for the benefit of the Catholic Flemings of northern Belgium. An original narrative of the settlement of the Dakotas is *Pioneers of the Black Hills; or Gordon's Stockade Party of 1874. A Thrilling Narrative of Adventure, Hardships, Laughable Episodes and Startling Experiences as Graphically Told by David Aken, One of the Party*. This narrative was printed at Milwaukee, probably about 1920; the Library of Congress had printed a catalog card for the Huntington Library over twenty years ago, but did not obtain a copy of the book until recently. The party which was the subject of Aken's account maintained itself against the Indians throughout the winter of 1874-1875, only to be removed by the United States Army in the spring. The Black Hills had not been secured from the Indians by proper treaty, although gold had been discovered, and the Army was making an attempt, as futile as it was distasteful to the soldiers charged with its execution, to keep the placer miners out. Asa Mercer Shinn's lively narrative, *The Banditti of the Plains; or the Cattle-men's Invasion of Wyoming in 1892. The Crowning Infamy of the Ages*, has been several times reprinted, most recently in one of the beautiful productions of the Grabhorn Press of San Francisco. The Library has had the reprints, but is happy to add the original edition published by Mercer himself at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1894.

The vast literature created by the slavery controversy, the intersectional struggle, and the Civil War is already in the Library in staggering quantity, but new items of more or less interest continue to make their appearance. An out-of-the-way piece, of symptomatic quality, is the *Proceedings of*

the State Rights Meeting Held at the Town of Hamilton, Harris County, Georgia; on the 17th May, 1834; Together with the Constitution of the State Rights Association of Harris County, and an Address upon the Rights and Sovereignty of the States, by M. J. Wellborn, Esq. (Columbus, Ga., the Enquirer Office, 1834). The citizens of Harris viewed with alarm Andrew Jackson's proclamation of December 10, 1832, which Marshall J. Wellborn termed "that truly high-toned Federal paper," contrasting it very unfavorably with the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. Elsewhere in his address he reviewed President Jackson's earlier opinions, "which constituted the basis of his once truly great and acknowledged popularity with the State Rights man, but which he has lately forfeited." The Preamble adopted by the Hamilton meeting reached the conclusion, "Hence we have not a national Government, but a confederacy of States; and in lieu of an amalgamation of all the people of all the States into one consolidated and central Government, *we have the Federal Union.*"

The abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, effected by Act of Parliament in August 1833, was the cause of rejoicing among the abolitionists of New England, and a year later it was commemorated in an *Oration in Honor of Universal Emancipation in the British Empire, Delivered at South Reading, August first, 1834. By David L. Child*. Mr. Child's oration was printed at Boston by Garrison and Knapp, the publishers of the *Liberator*, then in its fourth year. William Wilson's *The Great American Question, Democracy vs. Doulocracy: or, Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men, & Free Speech, against the Extension and Domination of the Slaveholding Interest. A Letter Addressed to Each Freeman of the United States, with Special Reference to His Duty at the Approaching Election* (Cincinnati, E. Shepard, 1848) was occasioned by the first Free Soil campaign. The Freeman's duty, as might per-

haps be guessed, was to vote the Free-Soil ticket, which would have brought Little Van back to the White House, with Charles Francis Adams presiding over the Senate; but not enough Freemen saw their duty, or performed it.

Addresses on opposite sides during the secession crisis were *The South: Her Peril, and Her Duty. A Discourse, Delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, . . . November 29, 1860, by Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D.* (New Orleans, The Office of the True Witness and Sentinel, 1860); and, by the author of *Two Years before the Mast*, the *Speech of Richard H. Dana, Jr., at Manchester, N. H. on Tuesday Evening, February 19, 1861* (Boston, Redding & Co., 1861). Two Confederate imprints recently added are both Georgia documents: the *Message of His Excellency, Joseph E. Brown, to the General Assembly, Convened in the Capitol by His Proclamation, March 25th, 1863* (Milledgeville, Boughton, Nisbet & Barnes, 1863); and *Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of Georgia, on the 19th Day of March, 1864, Declaring the Late Act of Congress for the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus Unconstitutional; also, Resolutions Passed on the Same Day, Setting Forth the Principles Involved in the Contest with the Lincoln Government, and the Terms upon Which Peace Should Be Sought* (Milledgeville, 1864, by the same printers, plus a fourth partner, Moore). Like the men of Harris County, Governor Brown was a staunch advocate of state rights, and did not believe that a mere emergency like a Civil War could give Jefferson Davis or the Confederate Congress any shadow of justification for infringing the sovereignty of Georgia. A garish by-product of the War in the realm of popular fiction is *Maud of the Mississippi. A Companion to Pauline of the Potomac. By Wesley Bradshaw. . . . A Thrilling Narrative of the Adventures of Miss Pauline D'Estraye, a Young and Beautiful French Lady, Who,*

after Performing the Most Heroic Deeds in Virginia, in Behalf of the Union, Was Sent Officially to the Department of the Mississippi, Where She Rendered Herself For Ever Famous by Her Conspicuous Daring and Bravery during the Vicksburg Campaign under Major-General U. S. Grant (Philadelphia, C. W. Alexander & Co., 1863). "Wesley Bradshaw" was the pseudonym which the publisher, Charles Wesley Alexander (1837-1927) employed in presenting to the public his astonishing blends of wild fiction and contemporary fact. One of them, a fantasy called *Washington's Vision*, has been taken seriously by some people, and so caused endless trouble to reference librarians. *Maud of the Mississippi* is embellished with several wood engravings, one of them purporting to be General Grant, who is holding the hand of the buxom Miss D'Estraye as she is on the point of departing for Vicksburg.

Another curious Civil War item is a slender purple-bound volume published at Dublin, Ireland, in 1868: *Ballads, Odes, Stanzas, Lyrics, on the Great American War, 1861-1865. By Walter Thomas Meyler, M. R. D. S.* The author's sentiments about the War are worth quoting:

Imbued with intense feelings of hatred to slavery and oppression, irrespective of race or colour; whether amongst the mines and factories, the overtaxed and ill-paid tillers of the soil, the worn, crushed, half-famished needle-workers, and the general toilers of Great Britain, to the slavery of the Negro race and the new slavery of kidnapped Coolies, I composed the Poems now published; and having been in the midst of the horrors in the late slave-breeding State of Virginia many years since, I can vouch for scenes as horrible as those described by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

The poet, however, did not succeed in communicating any of his intensity to his verse, which is neither good nor bad enough to quote; but he did enjoy himself in scoring hits off the statesmen and journalists of Britain who had sympathized with the defeated South.

From a considerable body of material of primarily economic interest, only one example is offered: Theodore C. Peters' *A Report upon the Condition of the South, with Regards to Its Needs for a Cotton Crop, and Its Financial Wants in Connexion therewith, as well as the Safety of Temporary Loans* (Batimore, H. A. Robinson, 1867). Mr. Peters was, or had been, a state assessor in New York, and so could qualify as advisor to the Northern investor. In the realm of transportation we may mention *A Description of Locomotives Manufactured by the Grant Locomotive Works of Paterson, N. J.* (New York, J. Sutton & Co., 1871), a somewhat rare volume, since it was evidently an expensive advertising venture intended for circulation among railroad executives. The illustrations are actual mounted photographs, showing entire locomotives and special parts. The Grant Works operated for about twenty years, 1863-1883, but eventually fell behind in the race as the development of heavier and more expensive machines required expansion of plant and the fresh outlay of capital. The volume is five years older than the catalog of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works (1876) which, until the acquisition of the Grant volume, had been the earliest locomotive catalog owned by the Library.

Among a considerable number of later titles concerned with education, we shall pay individual attention only to the *Exercises on the Occasion of the Inauguration of Daniel Read, LL.D., as President of the State University of Missouri. Inaugural Address by the President, June 26, 1867* (Columbia, Mo., W. F. Switzler, 1867). President Read, who had insisted upon financial support for the University from the State as a condition of his acceptance, served for ten years (1867-1876). He brought the institution out of the demoralizing effects of the Civil War and turned it into a real university, with a number of professional schools surrounding the orig-

inal liberal arts College. (Here the Library has added a copy of a work which it cataloged in cooperation with the Bureau of Education 35 years ago.)

The Centennial celebration of 1876 brought a spate of publication which would well deserve a separate bibliography. The Library has recently added at least five titles which could find a place in such a work: Bayard Taylor, *The National Ode. July 4, 1876* (a facsimile of Taylor's manuscript, printed on one side of the leaf only, at Boston by J. R. Osgood & Co., 1876); *The Centennial Exhibition and the Pennsylvania Railroad*, issued by the Railroad (Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co., 1876); *Centennial Oration of Governor R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, Delivered at the National Exposition, Philadelphia, September 11, 1876* (St. Louis, the Texas Land and Immigration Co., 1876); Edmund N. Morrill, *History and Statistics of Brown County, Kansas, from Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time, Embracing the Rise and Progress Made in Twenty-two Years* (Hiawatha, Kansas, 1876); and William E. Moore, *History of the Second Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, from 1839 to 1876 . . . An Address Delivered July 2d, 1876* (Columbus, Gazette Steam Printing House, 1876).

The Library's holdings in local history have continued to increase. For any particular region or locality we shall doubtless always remain behind the best libraries of that area, but for the nation as a whole we possess the most complete collection of works of local concern. County and town histories have been added in good number in the period reported on, particularly for the states west of the Mississippi River, where the discovery of new items appears to be easiest. We forbear to go into detail, but shall mention that a whole group of histories, directories, and occasional pieces bearing upon Muscatine, Iowa, were obtained en bloc; that two old, informative, and quite fascinating directories of Osh-

kosh, Wisconsin, were purchased; and that five good and unusual titles concerning New Mexico have been acquired, the two oldest being the *Constitution and By-laws of the Historical Society of New Mexico. Organized, Santa Fé, N. M., Dec. 26th, 1859* (St. Louis, G. Knapp, 1860); and Homer T. Wilson's *Historical Sketch of Santa Fé* (Chicago, Ill., The Hotel World Publishing Co., 1880?).

Enough has been said, it is hoped, to give a reasonable idea of the special problems of the Library of Congress in the vast realms of Americana, and the kind of progress that is being made in solving them.

Manuscripts

The following report is concerned with materials in the custody of the Division of Manuscripts only. Manuscript accessions which do not fall within the province of this Division are described in reports which appear elsewhere in this issue and in other issues of the *Quarterly Journal*. Among these, the reports on acquisitions in the fields of law, maps, microfilm, music, Orientalia, and rare books will be found useful in completing the following account of the Library's manuscript receipts.

Until 1941, the acquisitions report of the Division of Manuscripts had been issued annually as a reprint from the *Annual Report* of the Librarian of Congress. The report for the fiscal year 1940 was the last to be reprinted, but for the next three years the Librarian's *Annual Report* continued to include descriptions of manuscript accessions. In 1943, the reporting of current acquisitions became the function of the *Quarterly Journal*, and manuscript accessions have accordingly been described in these pages, either as a part of the "Review of the Quarter" or in special articles. The report which follows represents a return in some degree to the older plan. Normally, an entire year would be covered, but since manuscript acquisitions have

been described through March 1945 in the *Quarterly Journal* (Vol. 2, Nos. 3 and 4), this report will be limited for the most part to acquisitions received between April 1, 1945 and February 1, 1946.

Surprisingly enough, the war period has not been marked by any decrease in manuscript acquisitions. While the gift of several large collections was responsible for the greater proportion of the materials added, the number of those of smaller size has not lessened. In number of pieces (estimated), the receipts of the war years may be shown as follows:

1942.....	528,000
1943.....	221,000
1944.....	290,542
1945.....	144,436
Total	1,183,978

Of the 290,542 pieces of 1944, one collection (the Booker T. Washington Papers of Tuskegee Institute) was estimated to contain 160,000 pieces. Excluding that one large collection, the pieces in the 1944 acquisitions amounted to 130,542. This total is exceeded by the pieces of the year 1945. Expected, but not received in 1945, are the William Allen White, the Ben Lindsey, and the Albert J. Beveridge collections; all understood to be large. The smaller figures for 1945 are therefore not significant of any falling off in the number of pieces which will ultimately reach the Library.

As in earlier years, the greater part of the material acquired has come through generous gifts of friends of the Library, who chose this method of rendering serviceable to students their personal or family papers and the historical or literary rarities with which they were willing to part. But while gifts still prevail, they do not eliminate the necessity for securing material by purchase, a necessity which becomes more impelling as the Library enlarges its spheres of interest.

A few words with regard to reproduc-

tions of manuscripts and in particular those made by photostat and microfilm may be of interest. It is to be noted first that a new arrangement has been made with respect to the deposit of the Modern Language Association whereby this material has been transferred to the Library's Microfilm Reading Room. The Division of Manuscripts retains and administers, however, all the copies of material in European archives relating to American history acquired either through the Rockefeller Grant and the activity of what was known as Project A, or through the Fund established for the purpose by the late James B. Wilbur, or through other funds of the Library. At the time when World War II broke out the Wilbur Fund was regularly providing 15,000 photostats a year, consisting of copies of materials in the Public Record Office in London. The outbreak of hostilities put a complete stop to photocopying; hence there are no acquisitions from this source to be chronicled in this report. We are glad to say, however, that plans for the resumption of the work in England and in France are under consideration.

The account of the material received in recent months falls naturally into groupings which will be familiar to those interested in the work of the Division of Manuscripts.

UNITED STATES: PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

Welcome additions to the papers of the Presidents of the United States include original documents and reproductions obtained through the generous cooperation of the owners.

To the papers of George Washington there have been added his autograph copy of "Gen.^l Murray's Order of Battle 19th Aug.^t 1759" and other notes on plans of battle used by Generals Amherst, Wolfe, and Murray; four pages of notes on agriculture in Washington's autograph; a letter

of November 24, 1777, relative to the defense of the Schuylkill River; a letter of July 22, 1778 to Major General John Sullivan (a deposit, from Mrs. F. S. Sherman); and a letter to Governor George Clinton, April 6, 1785, concerning the payment of money for land purchased by Washington in the Mohawk Valley. Recently acquired photostats of Washington letters pertaining to the American Revolution include: a letter to Governor Nicholas Cooke of Rhode Island, April 3, 1777, reproduced by permission of Miss Julia Whiting; a letter to Major General John Sullivan, May 20, 1778, reproduced through the courtesy of Mrs. E. M. Sellon; and a letter to Baron von Steuben, April 12, 1782, reproduced by permission of Goodspeed's Book Shop.

To the papers of Thomas Jefferson, photostatic copies of four items have been added as a gift from Judge William J. Bacon. Three of these relate to the business transactions of Jefferson and his overseer, Edmund Bacon, 1813 to 1823. The fourth is a letter from Jefferson's nephew, Peter Jefferson Archer, February 18, 1818.

Three prized letters of John Quincy Adams have been acquired, showing a few of his varied activities. In a letter to his friend Le Ray, November 23, 1794, reflecting the atmosphere of the French Revolution, Adams wrote: ". . . Amid the awful conflagration which is making such devastations in the European world, it is consolatory to the friends of humanity, that there is a Country upon the face of the earth, where the race of mankind is *advancing towards* perfection . . ." The same letter is concerned also with the beginnings of the city of Washington. A letter to Hyde de Neuville, October 23, 1819, relates to the difficulties which had arisen between the United States and Spain over the failure of the latter to ratify the Florida treaty of February 22, 1819. An autograph letter to Joseph Blunt, dated at Washington January 16, 1830 and signed "The Preacher," concerns Adams' con-

tributions presumably to the *American Annual Register*, which Blunt was editing.

The Library has recently acquired a memorandum of February 24, 1834 from Andrew Jackson directing the Attorney General of the United States to investigate the legal responsibility in the matter of payment of certain funds to the government; and a letter of September 9, 1835 from Jackson to Henry Toland bearing upon the subject of alleged frauds on the United States Treasury.

Personal letters of Zachary Taylor to his brother, Hancock Taylor, July 6, 1817, and to Dr. Thomas Lawson, August 28, 1828, are now in the Library. In the second letter, Taylor included a description of Fort Snelling, where he was then stationed; and commented critically upon "the present dynasty."

To the papers of James K. Polk there have been added, by the gift of Mrs. John McCullough, several letters and copies of letters to his friend, Dr. Alfred Flourney, to whom Polk wrote confidentially about his own political aspirations and politics, 1827 to 1835.

Seven letters of Franklin Pierce to members of his family, 1854 to 1865, are biographical in interest, particularly that of December 1, 1865, in the course of which he wrote: "After much and prayerful consideration I am to be baptized, at St. Paul's next Sunday morning."

To the papers of Abraham Lincoln have been added a number of reproductions, including a photostat of a facsimile (the gift of Miss Mabel E. Stockton) of Lincoln's letter to Stephen A. Douglas, July 31, 1858, in which he referred to the proposed joint debate; a photostat, made by permission of Mr. S. W. McClure, of the diary of John Wilkes Booth written after the assassination of President Lincoln; and, from Mr. T. C. Valentine, a plat of the farm and drawing of the house in Caroline County, Virginia, where Booth died.

A one-page account of Andrew Johnson

with Mordecai Lincoln for tailoring and other items, March 12, 1835 to June 13, 1836, recalls the tailor shop in Greenville.

Another single item of interest is a photostat, made through the courtesy of Mr. James Waldo Fawcett, of a letter from Benjamin Harrison to his grandson, Benjamin Harrison McKee, June 15, 1900.

Mr. Julius Sanders has presented a volume of ticker-tape news bulletins concerning William McKinley's condition between the time of his assassination and his death, September 6 to 14, 1901.

From Lieutenant George A. Ernest, the Library has received an additional letter of Theodore Roosevelt, June 1, 1910, describing Professor Karl G. Schillings' *With Flashlight and Rifle . . .* as the work of an authoritative hunter-naturalist.

Of interest in connection with William H. Taft's services in the Philippine Islands is his diary, kept on a visit to the Philippines, October 14 to November 9, 1907. In it are recorded notes of his itinerary, his speaking engagements, and so on. Two letters from Taft to Willis Fletcher Johnson, June 25 and November 24, 1908, have also been acquired.

The Library is indebted to Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn for a group of twenty-three letters exchanged by Woodrow Wilson and himself, 1909 to 1923. The letters constitute a record of mutual interest and understanding, based in part upon similar academic backgrounds; Wilson's letters are mainly brief expressions of appreciation and confidence. A valued gift from Dr. Royal Meeker consists of more than one hundred pieces of the correspondence of Woodrow Wilson and Dr. Meeker, as well as occasional letters from Irving Fisher, Ralph W. Wescott and others, 1911 to 1922. The exchange, beginning when Wilson was Governor of New Jersey and Dr. Meeker Assistant Professor of Political Economics at Princeton, continues through Meeker's service as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to which post he was appointed

by President Wilson in 1913, and into his second year as chief of the Scientific Division of the International Labor Office. Other acquisitions pertaining to Woodrow Wilson include: Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's further addition, for the year 1914, to the main Woodrow Wilson Collection; a letter from Woodrow Wilson to Job H. Lippincott, November 3, 1910; and, the gift of Judge James Gay Gordon, Jr., a statement, December 8, 1910, written by Wilson in his clear, concise shorthand characters, recommending that the New Jersey Legislature send James E. Martine rather than ("Boss") James Smith, Jr., to the United States Senate. A transcription of the shorthand notes is included.

A recent addition to the relatively few papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt held by the Library is a photostat of the "reading copy" of Roosevelt's address on Constitution Day, September 17, 1937, at the Sylvan Theater, Washington, D. C. A letter of November 4, 1939, regarding the transfer to the Librarian of Congress of the temporary custodianship of the Lincoln Cathedral copy of the Magna Carta has also been acquired.

UNITED STATES: STATESMEN

The Library has received forty-two letters and other papers, and five volumes of notes and accounts, 1754 to 1808, of Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The volumes contain part of Sherman's records kept while he was a member of the Continental Congress. Five additional boxes of the papers of another member of the Continental Congress, James McHenry, have also been acquired. This group, 1776 to 1816, is especially rich in the period of McHenry's service as Secretary of War. Included are letters addressed to Washington, Adams, Hamilton and others; his accounts for services rendered as a physician to the Continental Army; and a letterbook containing letters in his autograph sent out by

the mercantile firm of John McHenry and Company, Baltimore, Maryland. There are other business papers likewise, and a certain amount of social correspondence.

Out of many individual letters acquired, the following have been selected as of especial interest: from the estate of Patrick Henry Fontaine, through Miss Dorothy Amann, a letter from Patrick Henry, October 2, 1791, together with a memorandum to Mrs. Martha Fontaine, February 4, 1794, pertaining among other matters to the sale of slaves; a letter concerning a lawsuit from Chief Justice John Marshall to Hudson Martin, Albemarle, Virginia, November 16, 1795; from Mr. Chrystie L. Douglas, a copy of a letter from Albert Gallatin to his brother-in-law, Colonel Few, dated at Philadelphia May 9, 1813, the day he sailed out of Delaware Bay on his ill-fated mission to Russia, and giving "a short explanation of the reasons, which have induced me to accept the mission"; a letter from Richard M. Johnson to General John Armstrong, October 19, 1814, written as presiding officer of the Senate and asking for a statement on the part which Armstrong and others played at the time of the invasion of Washington; a letter of Levi Woodbury, December 25, 1830, in which he speaks of the *Globe* as "understood by everybody here as preparatory to some future state of things, which all good democrats dread and which many mischievous men for personal aggrandisement seek to hasten"; a letter of Henry Clay to James B. Watkins, October 31, 1842, alluding indirectly to the next presidential campaign: ". . . So far as public objects or motives may be concerned, I have thought, on every ground, that it is inexpedient for me to present myself, any where, under circumstances which might seem to indicate that I was soliciting the popular suffrage"

To the Alexander Bliss and George Bancroft Collection, Miss Elizabeth B. Bliss has kindly added fifty-six letters and certain

other papers, 1788 to 1901. Fifteen letters of this group, written by Bancroft and Mrs. Bancroft, refer to the political unrest in France in 1847 to 1848. A typescript copy of "William Jennings Bryan Biographical Notes, His Speeches, Letters, and Other Writings," by his daughter, Grace Dexter Bryan Hargreaves, has been added to the Bryan Collection by the wish of the late Mrs. Hargreaves. An addition, at present restricted, to the papers of Frederick Haynes Newell, includes two hundred and twenty-six pocket diaries, 1885 to 1932, and seventy-eight scrapbooks, the gift of Mr. John M. Newell. The Honorable Gifford Pinchot has presented a large and valuable supplement (also restricted) to the collection of his papers already in the Library.

The papers of the late William E. Dodd, educator and Ambassador to Germany, have been placed in the Library, as a restricted deposit, by members of the Dodd family.

UNITED STATES: SCIENTISTS

The Library has recently received, as a gift from Mr. Charles B. Curtis, three hundred and forty-seven papers of Andrew Ellicott, surveyor and mathematician, covering the years 1784 to 1829. Many letters from Ellicott to his wife are included, as well as drafts of letters to Robert Patterson, Thomas Jefferson, and others, on such subjects as Ellicott's daily astronomical observations, maps and charts, and surveys of the city of Washington and elsewhere. Replies from Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, Rush and others have been preserved among the papers.

Mr. Waldo Lee McAtee's valuable collection of the handwriting of scientists has been supplemented by the addition of twenty loose-leaf notebooks of letters and other documents, mainly 1882 to 1945. More than one thousand specimens of writings are included.

The papers of Mira Lloyd Dock, bot-

anist and civic leader, have been generously presented by her family. While the period covered by the papers is long (1814 to 1945) because of the inclusion of certain early family letters, emphasis is mainly upon the work of Miss Dock in the field of forest preservation and development. Her papers throw light upon the evolution of public opinion in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in favor of forestry conservation policies, and include, in addition to her own writings, letters from such leaders in the movement as Gifford Pinchot, Joseph T. Rothrock, Henry S. Drinker, Harvey A. Surface, Joseph H. Illick and J. Horace McFarland.

Several manuscript copies of scientific studies relating to ornithology have come to the Library as the gift of Dr. Paul L. Errington.

UNITED STATES: CIVIL WAR

Mrs. Willard Church has presented three boxes of the papers (1821 to 1889) of John Ericsson, ordnance engineer and builder of the *Princeton* and the *Monitor*. Both in-coming letters and drafts of outgoing letters are included, two of Ericsson's chief correspondents being Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the Civil War, and John A. Griswold.

Closely associated with the papers of John Ericsson and also the gift of Mrs. Church, are those of his biographer, Colonel William C. Church, 1862 to 1917. Because of his editorship of the *Army and Navy Journal*, Colonel Church's papers include letters on a variety of military and naval subjects. His correspondents were largely officers of the Army or of the Navy, among them William T. Sherman, Stephen B. Luce, Leonard Wood, William B. Hazen, William W. Belknap and Bradley A. Fiske.

Of miscellaneous Civil War material the following may be especially mentioned: two volumes of the records of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Vol-

unteers, 1861 to 1864—one a “Descriptive Book” of the Company, the other the “Company Clothing” ledger; a microfilm (made by permission of Captain James F. Marshall) of the letters of Captain Henry Clay Weaver of Kentucky to his fiancée, Cornelia S. Wiley, 1861 to 1865, concerning such matters as border warfare in Kentucky, Sherman’s march to the sea, and the election of 1864; from Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett, three additional boxes of the papers of Major James Jenkins Gillette, 1862 to 1881, relating principally to claims presented to the United States Commission of the Southern District of Alabama during reconstruction; from Mrs. C. L. Mitchell, seven items of Lieutenant James S. Mitchell, including a pass and four invoices of ordnance stores, December 22 to 31, 1864; and a one-volume diary of John Whitten, Company H of the Fifth Iowa Regiment, November 25, 1863 to May 17, 1865, which relates his experiences as a prisoner of war in Andersonville and other Confederate prisons.

Among acquisitions relating to the Confederate States may be noted: a gift from Miss Lucy G. Boyce consisting of seventeen papers of the Reverend James Petigru Boyce, chaplain in the Confederate Army and founder of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; and one volume of his records as administrator of the estate of his father, the Honorable Ker Boyce, 1854 to 1888.

UNITED STATES: NAVAL AFFAIRS

The Library has received, as a gift from Miss Helen H. Cambell, one box of the papers of Captain Benjamin Homans, 1796 to 1840, mainly concerning the capture of the Brig *Nancy* of Boston by a Spanish privateer off Cape Finisterre, and Homans’ efforts to secure damages; and his presidency of the Boston Marine Society, 1811 to 1812.

Two journals of naval voyages have been added to the Library’s holdings. One,

kept November 24, 1852 to April 12, 1855, by Robert Danby, first assistant engineer of the steamship *Mississippi* during the cruise which carried Matthew C. Perry to Japan, contains brief notes on Danby’s duties and lists the ports touched, with comments thereon. The other, presented by Mr. Ralph D. Moores, was kept by the Reverend Obed Dickinson, and records a voyage from New York to the “most easterly point of land in South America” October 16 to December 6, 1852.

Of biographical as well as historical value are seven items from the correspondence of Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, Mrs. Mahan, and General Francis V. Greene, 1899 to 1915.

UNITED STATES: RECENT MILITARY AFFAIRS

In recent years an increasing effort has been made to acquire papers of men and women who have taken part in the military affairs of the nation. When war with Spain was imminent, a young first lieutenant by the name of John J. Pershing wrote Edward Rosewater from West Point, April 17, 1898, offering his services for duty with the Nebraska volunteers, and stating his qualifications for an appointment. The letter is now owned by the Library.

The Library is indebted to General John L. Hines, one-time Chief of Staff, for the gift of his papers, a valuable addition in the field of military history. While the collection is not at present open to investigators, General Hines’s record of distinguished service in this country as well as in Cuba, in the Philippines, in Mexico and with the American Expeditionary Force in World War I, assures future interest in his papers.

The Writers’ War Board has presented to the Library twenty-three boxes of correspondence with writers and government agencies on a wide variety of subjects having to do with the dissemination of information and propaganda since December,

1941. The papers are restricted for the present.

Also among the restricted collections may be noted a deposit of twenty-nine boxes of poems submitted to Corporal John Welsh III, poetry editor of *The Stars and Stripes* in the Mediterranean theatre, 1943 to 1945; and related correspondence.

UNITED STATES: ECONOMIC HISTORY

A collection of over one thousand pieces of manuscript of the Ebenezer Barnard family of Connecticut and New York, extending from 1757 to 1890 and representing five generations, has been acquired by the Library. The collection contains correspondence and business papers—bills, deeds, plats, account books, insurance policies—concerned with a miscellany of subjects such as the supplying of Washington's army in Virginia, trade with the West Indies and elsewhere, ship building, the promotion of real estate developments, and politics. From Mr. Chapman Fowler Goodwyn, the Library has received a gift of one hundred and forty-six deeds, plats, and other papers, 1787 to 1893, pertaining to disputes over land titles in Scott and Russell Counties, Virginia, arising as a result of a land grant to Richard Smith, merchant of London, by Governor Beverley Randolph of Virginia. An item of interest with respect to the young West is found in a letter of A[bijah] Hammond to Captain Thomas Cushing, dated at New York, October 24, 1789, directing him to proceed to Miami or to Port St. Vincents to establish a store. To the collection of Nicholas Biddle papers have been added eight boxes of material, chiefly of the nineteenth century, consisting of social, personal and business papers of Biddle and members of his family. Three small collections or additions to collections are valuable for a study of nineteenth century American trade with China and elsewhere. The first consists of forty-seven pieces of correspondence and other business papers of certain firms

located in Providence, Rhode Island. Among these were Brown & Ives, whose wealth came largely from the tea and silk trade with China, and Samuel Nightingale & Company, successful shipping merchants with business in Russia, England, Spain, Cuba and China, as well as along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States. The Library is indebted to Mr. Howard M. Pierce for the second, an account book kept by Captain Sewell W. Hopkins, Hampden, Maine, which shows the operating expenses of his clipper ships, *Elias Dudley*, *John Crosby*, *Daniel Williams*, and *Empire State*, engaged in coastwise trade and in trade with the West Indies, and reveals the proceeds of such activity. Of still greater interest to the historian, perhaps, is Miss Elma Loines' generous supplement to the papers of A. A. Low & Brothers, 1842 to 1849, consisting of eighty-three letters and invoices, largely exchanges between the brothers in New York and Canton. All three collections show how widespread were the commercial interests of these merchants.

A two-volume diary of James M. Hutchings of England and California presented to the Library by his daughter, Mrs. G. H. Mills, deals with the economic history of the United States and with westward migration. The record was made en route from Liverpool to New York, May 19 to August 14, 1848, from New Orleans to California, May 1 to October 5, 1849, and on tours from Placerville to other points on the west coast, January 1 to December 31, 1855; in the diary Hutchings describes some of the more intricate social, economic, religious and political problems that faced travellers coming from Europe to join the gold rush to California.

UNITED STATES: MISCELLANEOUS

Among other acquisitions of interest may be noted: a deposit by Dr. Lloyd Parker Shippen of one hundred and fifteen letters and documents and twelve memorandum books, 1760 to 1855, supplemental to the

papers of the Shippen family; forty-eight letters of Rebecca Gratz, Philadelphia philanthropist, mainly to her friend Maria Fenno Hoffman, 1797 to 1804; over one hundred additional pieces of the papers of Major Alfred Mordecai, 1822 to 1885, including a series of interesting letters written while he was helping to build the Mexican and Pacific Railroad, and containing comments on the Maximilian government and the ill-fated scheme to colonize exiled Confederates; a school notebook of Mary Ann Randolph Custis, wife of Robert E. Lee, 1823, entitled "Some of the principal epochs of the life of Bonaparte and the French Revolution"; four items from the papers of Peter Force; a gift from Mrs. Sophie C. Clark of a small group of letters and documents from the papers of Colonel James G. Clark, 1832 to 1866, relating to social and economic affairs in South Carolina and Mississippi; a letter of January 30, 1837 from Jared Sparks to W. M. Meredith, giving further indication of Sparks' careless handling of manuscripts; from Mr. Hunter Miller, a gift of a typescript translation into English of a number of Russian documents, 1857 to 1867, relating to the Russian American Company and to the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867; from Mr. W. Lorraine Cook, twelve letters written by Harry T. Cook to his father, Lyman Cook, February 2, 1867 to October 11, 1868, while making a tour of Europe; and, by purchase, the minute book of the Brooklyn Republican Club, January 30, 1896 to May 25, 1903.

The Library has received permission from Mrs. A. B. Darling to photostat sixteen pages of records of the descendants of John Harrod, brother of James Harrod, leader of the first settlers at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, 1768 to 1868. By the courtesy of the Hayden family of Windsor, Connecticut, a microfilm of the family papers, 1838 to 1844, has been made. As a gift from Mr. Sherman Day Wakefield, the Library has acquired six boxes of notes,

letters and printed matter, 1881 to 1927, relating to Dr. Homer Wakefield's compilation of the genealogy of the Wakefield family.

Through the continued good offices of Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, the Library has received a supplement to the papers of Booker T. Washington, consisting of letter-books and correspondence, 1885 to 1905, and the records of the proceedings of the Executive Council of Tuskegee Institute, April 4, 1898 to March 2, 1899.

The American Historical Association has added to its papers previously deposited in the Library a further deposit of correspondence, mainly 1929 to 1936.

The bound Register of Visitors to the Library Room of the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, April 25 to June 26, 1945, has now been placed in the Division of Manuscripts.

LOCAL HISTORY: WASHINGTON, D. C.

Recent additions to the Library's holdings relating to the history of the District of Columbia have national as well as local interest. A collection of twelve letters from Tobias Lear to Robert Brent and others, 1794 to 1815, pertains to business matters and public events of the time. One of the most interesting items is a letter to Sylvanus Bourne, March 29, 1799 reporting that the partnership of Lear and Company was dissolved, "as I have again taken my place with General Washington on his being appointed Commander in Chief of the Army."

The diary of Tobias Purrington of Maine, appointed to the staff of the office of the Second Comptroller, United States Treasury, in 1837, covers the period from February 10, 1837 to May 10, 1841, and contributes, in addition to a considerable amount of local color, some light upon the paper currency problem of the time in the District of Columbia and in the country as a whole.

The papers of Alexander B. McFarlan, stone cutter, mason, and plasterer, 1843 to 1865, include family letters of social interest largely, correspondence in regard to the part played by McFarlan himself in the building of the extension of the Capitol, and forty letters from General Montgomery Meigs, then Captain of Engineers in charge of the United States Capitol Extension and the Washington Aqueduct Office. The collection contains also fourteen volumes of notes on materials used, wages paid, and related matters.

The papers of Horatio King have been supplemented by the addition of ninety-eight letters and cards, 1884 to 1887, addressed to King, in whose home the Saturday Evening Literary Club of Washington, D. C. was accustomed to meet. In addition to its autograph value, the collection furnishes information as to the membership of the Literary Club.

Mrs. Edith Benham Helm has added two volumes to her collection of scrapbooks relating to social functions at the White House; these cover the period from September 1, 1942 to April 14, 1945.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL MANUSCRIPTS

Early genealogical records recently acquired by the Library include twelve pages of notes and colored drawings of the coats of arms of the ancient family of Sheraton, County of Durham, England, 1060 to 1853; and a chart of the Hampden family and copy of a letter from Browne Willis to John Hampden, April 29, 1738, with remarks by the Reverend Mark Noble. Among other British acquisitions may be noted a "Book of References, for the Mapp of the Lordship of Throwley, in Staffordshire; the Survey where of was made in May 1705, by Christopher & Wm. Adams; and the Estimation by James Gates Wm. Smith and Robert Dennis," containing the names of the tenants on the estate, "Yearly Quitt Rents of Waterfall," rent rolls, and other data concerning the "Lordship of

Throwley"; abstracts of correspondence, 1728 to 1733, of Sir Benjamin Keene and of petitions of Captain Samuel Bonhams and others for reprisals in the loss of the ship *Ann* to the Spanish; through the kindness of Dr. Herbert P. Weissberger, a collection of nine documents, 1755, pertaining to the fortification of Gibraltar, the administration of its finances and other matters, and bearing such signatures as those of George II of England, and the Duke of Argyll; orders of General William Shirley to Colonel Thomas Dunbar, August 12, 1755, and letters to Governor Horatio Sharpe, from Governor Robert Dinwiddie, August 25, 1755, and from General John Stanwix, April 10, 1760; a manuscript copy of the "Standing Orders" of the House of Lords, bearing the signature of R[] Asaph, 1748; a valuable letter from Thomas Pownall to Benjamin Franklin, written on the eve of the American Revolution and saying in part: "I find some People are Determined to decide that NA is in Rebellion, & to come to an open rupture"; from the Office of the Editor of Treaties, United States Department of State, photostatic copies of three letters in the Canadian Archives (Nova Scotia series) exchanged between officials of the United States and Canada, August 16 to October 3, 1798, in regard to a loan of twenty-five pieces of cannon at Halifax to the American Government; and a letter from John Bright, December 23, 1880, in which he predicted that "within ten years from this time, you will see a great change in America on the Free Trade question."

A CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LETTER

The Library has recently come into possession of what appears to be an unpublished letter of Christopher Columbus, found near the ruins of a monastery which was destroyed during the late Spanish Civil War. The manuscript is burned across the top, though happily not enough to interfere with the text. It consists of a single

folio sheet which, though it lacks a watermark, might well be of the period of Columbus, and it bears the seal of the "Academia de la Historia de Madrid." While the manuscript was offered for sale as an "old copy," comparison with facsimiles of Columbus' handwriting indicated that it might be either an authentic Columbus manuscript or a carefully prepared forgery, made either from a once existing letter or from information contained in the known Columbus correspondence. In any case it seemed of interest, and the Library thought best to secure its safe-keeping until further information could be obtained regarding it.

The letter is dated at Seville, December 28, 1504, and is addressed on the back to Micer Juan Luis de Mayo. In form and style and almost too perfectly in handwriting, it conforms with the well-known and often reproduced letter which Columbus wrote the preceding day to Nicolás Odérigo (the Ambassador of Genoa in Madrid), the original of which is in the Municipal Archive of Genoa. In both of these letters Columbus speaks of a letter which he is expecting to receive from the Bank of St. George, in Genoa, to which he has assigned a tenth of his revenue for the reduction of taxes; and in the letter to Odérigo, he refers to one he is writing to Micer Juan Luis. Columbus also speaks of Juan Luis in an earlier letter written to Nicolás Odérigo, March 21, 1502. However, the Juan Luis of the Odérigo letters has heretofore been identified with the Genoese, Gian Luigi Fieschi.

It is hoped that further investigation will reveal the origin of the manuscript and the identity of Juan Luis.

OTHER MATERIAL ORIGINATING IN SPAIN AND LATIN AMERICA

An addition of thirty-one rolls of microfilm of manuscripts (1308 pages) in the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Patronato 11, provides the Library with the en-

tire series of the *Pleitos de Colón* (1515 to 1564), which were concerned with efforts to defend or annul the hereditary privileges of the descendants of Christopher Columbus.

The Library is pleased to add to its small store of originals and reproductions of letters and documents signed by Ferdinand and Isabella a photostat of a document signed by both of them in 1476, legitimizing the daughter of Rodrigo Ponce de León, Marquis of Cadiz (from the original in the autograph collection of Charles C. Hart, mentioned below). The Marquis of Cadiz was the celebrated Spanish captain who subsequently played such an important role in the conquest of Granada.

A beautifully written and bound manuscript which was once in the great private library of Sir Thomas Phillipps is a seventeenth century copy of the letter written by Hernando Cortés to the Emperor Charles V, King of Spain, from Temixtitan, New Spain, October 15, 1524. Editions of this so-called "Fourth Letter" of Cortés were published in Toledo in 1525 and Valencia in 1526. These editions soon became very rare, hence this early manuscript version. This acquisition (Phillipps Ms. No. 3764) brings the number of the Library's known Phillipps manuscripts up to fifty-five.

Through the courtesy of Mr. G. R. G. Conway, of Mexico, the Library has been able to acquire photostatic copies of a missing portion of one of the documents in its Harkness Collection of Spanish Manuscripts concerning Mexico. These copies constitute the first of three parts in the proceedings of the Spanish Crown against the Sotelo brothers in the so-called "Avila-Cortés conspiracy," 1565 to 1568. The acquisition of these photostats is especially appreciated at this time, since the Library has in preparation a calendar of the Mexican manuscripts of the Harkness Collection.

To the generous interest of Monsignor

Peter Guilday, the Library is indebted for sixty-eight negative photostats and two hundred and eighty-one pages of transcripts from his personal collection of American Church Manuscripts. These refer to the Franciscan, Fray Alonso de Benavides, who was in charge of the missions in New Mexico during the early part of the seventeenth century. They consist of the Memorial regarding these missions which Fray Benavides wrote for the information of Pope Urban VIII, and related documents, from the archives of the *Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide* in the Vatican Library.

In view of the great destruction of libraries and manuscript collections in the Philippine Islands during the recent war, the Library of Congress welcomed an opportunity to purchase a volume of the Acts of the Municipal Council of Manila for the years 1786 and 1787 and a series of Ecclesiastical Court records of the bishopric of Cebu, 1655 to 1681.

Twelve legal documents concerned with land titles in the Mexican states of Puebla and Tlaxcala include twenty-four large pictorial maps of as many Indian villages. These are in the form of colored drawings engagingly executed in the native manner, apparently in the second half of the eighteenth century. They give an impression of accurate representation, and in addition to depicting buildings, physical features and boundaries, they show many details of local interest, such as charming groups of dancers in one, punishments meted out to criminals in another, characteristic animals, plants and fruits in others, and quite often portraits of the village founders, or local celebrities.

An interesting fourteen-page Mexican manuscript is entitled "Meritos y ejercicios literarios de Don José Antonio de Joya y Mena, Cura del Pueblo de Sayula en el Obispado de Guadalajara de Indias." This is an account, certified by the secretary

of the bishopric of Guadalajara, of the activities of a parish priest in the four parishes in which he served from 1785 to 1816. A considerable part of the document is taken up with the curate's aid to the Crown when the insurgents took over Zacatecas. It also supplies interesting details of the social and economic life of the region.

Reproductions of manuscripts in Mexican and Spanish archives relating mainly to the region of Yucatan and amounting to over five thousand microfilms, enlargement prints, and photostats have been received as gifts from the Division of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington through the good offices of Professor France V. Scholes. Always highly regarded, this material is now doubly appreciated because of the interruption in the copying of manuscripts abroad.

From the National Archive in Chile, the Library has purchased microfilms of six hundred and sixty-six pages of manuscripts consisting of the correspondence of diplomatic agents of the United States in Chile, 1818 to 1825, including that of Heman Allen, United States Minister to Chile, appointed in 1823; also correspondence, 1815 to 1821, of José Miguel Carrera, Independence leader of Chile and her first president, who after his overthrow sought aid in the United States against his opponents.

Of value in the study of trade in the Philippine Islands are seven letterbooks and account books of the merchant Lorenzo Margati of Luzon and his son, José Margati of Boston, Massachusetts, for the years 1845 to 1855 and 1865 to 1887 respectively. Lorenzo Margati had several ships trading in the Islands and in China. His letterbooks give much information concerning crops, conditions of trade, prices, labor, rates for hiring and repairing vessels, etc. His son's records are concerned with a small amount of trade with the Philippines, but more largely with the tex-

tile mills connected with the Boston firm of George C. Richardson & Co.

LITERARY MANUSCRIPTS

The Library has received permission from Mr. Samuel S. Snyder to photostat an anthology of pietistic hymns, *Eines hungrigen Bettelkindes einfältige Trauben-Nahrung nach dem reichen Liederschatze auf verschiedenen Wegen gesammelt*. Dated 1760, this rare compilation is probably the work of a member of the Unitas Fratrum. The content of the interleaved manuscript pages in several hands is likewise of a religious character.

Among other literary manuscripts recently acquired are: sixteen letters and notes, 1804 to 1880, referring to the work of William Blake, including letters written by John Flaxman, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, William B. Scott, and Sir Walter Scott; from Miss Anna Hulett, an "Index to Narrative of L[ewis] T[appan]"; about one hundred and fifty papers of Theodore Parker, minister, reformer, and orator, 1832 to 1863, relating chiefly to homiletics; fifteen letters of Benjamin Disraeli to his publisher, Richard Bentley, 1833 to 1880; an autograph poem, "Sonnet to Liberty" by William Lloyd Garrison; a letter of Bayard Taylor, May 27, 1856; by gift from Miss Joan Angela Donnelly, a letter of John Greenleaf Whittier to Richard Mott Pinkham, July 18, 1866, referring to one of his poems; from Mr. E. Hamilton Campbell two letters of Herbert Spencer, February 29, 1868 and January 15, 1869; from Mr. William L. Cheney of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, a memorandum book kept by Peter F. Collier's secretary, 1905 to 1910, containing a record of sums paid contributors to *Collier's Weekly*; seventeen letters and telegrams from Rupert Brooke to Russell H. Loines, 1913 to 1914; a recent autograph poem of Paul Valéry, "Inscription au Trocadero," presented by Madame Henri

Bonnet; and manuscripts and printed writings of Katharine Hayden Salter, the gift of Mrs. Salter.

Fourteen additional boxes of the papers of Henry Ward Beecher have been received through the kindness of Mrs. Anne Beecher Scoville. The material, covering the period from 1838 to 1887, consists of Beecher's autograph drafts of lectures and sermons, including among others the draft of a sermon preached September 21, 1881, upon the death of President Garfield. Notes and manuscript excerpts of General Cadmus M. Wilcox have been added by Mrs. Pauline Wilcox Burke to the papers of General Wilcox; and to the papers of John Fiske, six letters to members of his family, 1867 to 1887. The papers of Oliver Wendell Holmes (the "Autocrat") have been supplemented by fourteen letters from Holmes to Helen Hopekirk Wilson, 1885 to 1896. Outstanding additions to the papers of Walt Whitman include twenty-four letters pertaining to Whitman and his family, 1848 to 1873, an autograph fragment of "Specimen Days," and one volume of "Manuscripts of Walt Whitman in Poetry and Prose Belonging Mainly to the Civil War Period." Portraits and clippings, some with comments by Whitman himself, are included also in this bound group of unpublished fragmentary papers gathered, apparently, by the Whitman specialist George S. Hellman. Mrs. Eva Ingersoll Wakefield has kindly added to the papers of Robert Green Ingersoll three boxes of correspondence, twenty-three letterbooks, six account books and ledgers, and eight scrapbooks, 1858 to 1934. The correspondence relates mainly to current reform movements and to Ingersoll's activities as soldier, lawyer and lecturer. Letters of Mrs. Ingersoll and other leaders in the woman suffrage movement are included.

The Library has received from Mr. Boris Nicolaevsky a collection of letters, some with typescript copies, exchanged among members of a Russian revolutionary

group (P. Lavrov; Nikolai Korefskii, editor of the magazine *Znanie*; Alksei Sidorov; Rozaliia Khristoforovna Idel'son; G. Lopatin, a friend of Marx, and others) during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The letters deal with personal matters, revolutionary activities, and literary writings.

A collection of two hundred and twenty-four pieces, largely letters addressed to the editor of the *Woman's Home Companion*, Gertrude Lane, by contributors, 1915 to 1935, is of interest in the field of recent literature. Presented by William A. Birnie of the *Woman's Home Companion*, the papers include letters from Ray Stannard Baker, Pearl S. Buck, Bliss Carman, Margaret Deland, the Abbé Ernest Dimnet, Edna Ferber, DuBose Heyward, Benjamin B. Lindsey, H. L. Mencken, Kathleen Norris, Ida M. Tarbell, William Allen White, Ray Lyman Wilbur, and many others.

Of some appeal, in the light of present circumstances, are three letters from Rudyard Kipling, presented to the Library by Mrs. Jackson Stoddard, in the first of which, dated February 7, 1919, shortly after the Armistice which concluded the hostilities of World War I, Kipling wrote: ". . . As you say, the fighting seems to be over, but the war is in full blast between a rather wearied Humanity and a Devil whose only hope now is to persuade people he is not so black as he is painted. . . ."

Forty-six letters of John Masefield, Poet Laureate of England, written to Muriel Walthew mainly between 1932 and 1934, relate to his own writings and comment on the poems of Miss Walthew.

The Library has acquired twenty-five original letters, and some two hundred and fifty transcripts mainly from Henry James to Sir Edmund Gosse, 1882 to 1915; also a group of eleven letters from Henry James to George B. M. Harvey and others, 1899 to 1907, pertaining to the publication of James' later writings.

AUTOGRAPH MISCELLANIES

Charles C. Hart has generously permitted the Library to make reproductions of more than one hundred papers, 1476 to 1913, in his valuable collection of autographs. One of the rarest items is a document recording the sale of land by William Clarke, Duxborough, New Plymouth, to John Thomas of "Marshfeild," which is attested in three lines in the autograph of John Alden, and signed by him and by his daughter and her husband, Rebecca and Thomas Delano, July 2, 1685. A fragment of a document of Samuel Johnson is included; and a certificate of membership of Peter Le Gaux in the American Philosophical Society, July 18, 1789, signed by Benjamin Franklin and others. There are also letters and documents written or signed by Queen Elizabeth, Queen Henrietta Maria, and George III of England, George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Montcalm, James Boswell, Lord Nelson, George Rogers Clark, Meriwether Lewis, Charles Dickens, and many other distinguished persons of America, England, France, and Spain.

Mr. Alexander William Armour has presented photostatic copies of twenty items in his autograph collection, 1757 to 1923. Among early American and English statesmen represented are: Aaron Burr, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Lord Cornwallis, Horatio Gates, Francis Scott Key, and William Pitt the Elder.

From the Library of Princeton University, by exchange, there have been received reproductions of thirty-seven letters, 1767 to 1861 (restricted) from Mrs. Archibald Crossley's autograph collection. Letters are included from John Wesley, George Washington, Benedict Arnold, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Count Charles Hector d'Estaing, Chief Justice John Jay, Henry Clay, Horace Greeley, and others.

A gift has been received from Mrs. E.

Dielman, consisting of thirteen letters addressed mainly to Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Benham, by Helen Hunt, Thomas Aspinwall, Edward Everett Hale, and others.

Rare Books

"With the help of Omnipotent God, at Whose very nod the tongues of infants are made eloquent, and Who often reveals to the humble what He withholds from the wise—this excellent book, *Catholicon*, has been printed in the goodly city of Mainz, in the glorious German nation . . . , and it has been brought to completion in the year of our Lord's incarnation, 1460—not by means of reed, stylus, or quill, but with the miraculous concurrence of punches and types cast in moulds . . ." These significant phrases are a translation in part of the colophon of one of the most esteemed of the earliest printed books in existence—the *Catholicon*, or Latin dictionary, of Johannes Balbus, printed in Mainz in 1460.

It is an esteemed book for several reasons. The first book to name its place of printing, it contains also the earliest reference in print to the invention of movable metal type. The phraseology of this reference (cited above) is so unassuming that many students of the history of printing believe that only the inventor himself could have written it. For this reason the name of Johann Gutenberg, that almost legendary figure whom we do not hesitate to call the inventor of printing, has been allied with the *Catholicon*. This felicitous alliance has been discussed in numerous monographs, the most recent of which, Miss Margaret Stillwell's *Gutenberg and the Catholicon* (New York, 1936), succinctly reviews the evidence and lets the reader decide for himself. But whether or not Gutenberg had any connection with the volume does not lessen our enthusiasm in reporting the acquisition by Mr. Lessing

J. Rosenwald of a superb copy of this monumental book for the Library of Congress. In Miss Stillwell's census of registered copies this one is described as number 70 and was formerly owned by the Duke of Sussex. In all, Miss Stillwell located but ten complete copies in American ownership.

This useful dictionary, the compilation of which Johannes Balbus, a citizen of Genoa, finished in 1286, enjoyed both a high reputation and a wide popularity. During the fifteenth century, according to the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, forty-four distinct editions were printed. It is therefore not surprising that the printer should have selected for publication the *Catholicon*, the success of which was already assured, particularly since this is the first extensive text of a strictly secular nature to have been set in type after printing became perfected. The body of the text is made up of the dictionary itself which treats of the etymology of the Latin phrases in use during medieval times, while (as in some modern dictionaries) rules for spelling, versification, conjugation, and declension appear on the prefatory leaves. The complete volume contains 373 leaves printed in double columns, and, next to the undated forty-two and thirty-six line Bibles, is the largest book that had appeared up to that time.

Seldom does it occur that any library reporting on acquisitions can find for inclusion a book so outstanding from so many different points of view. Naturally it assumes an honorable and distinguished place among the Library's most cherished possessions, and another gap in the Library's collections has been filled through the generous gift of a great benefactor and friend.

At the time Mr. Rosenwald acquired the *Catholicon* he also secured a copy of the *Rationale divinatorum officiorum* of

Gulielmus Duranti, which was brought to completion on the sixth day of October 1459 by Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer.

These printers will always occupy a high place in the annals of bookmaking, and while little is known about the early careers of the two craftsmen, it is a certainty that their relationship with Gutenberg was intimate, although unpleasant on occasion. Their names first appear as printers in the colophon of the 1457 Psalter, the first dated book. During the period of their partnership, which terminated with Fust's death in 1466, they produced some of the finest books ever made. The Duranti is the third dated book printed by Fust and Schoeffer and marks the introduction of a different type. The large type which they had previously used was ideal for their Psalters of 1457 and 1459, but the *Rationale divinorum officiorum*, a much larger work, required a smaller type. Even with this much smaller type the volume comprises 160 leaves as compared with the 143 and 136 leaves of the two Psalters.

Although lacking the grandeur of the Psalter type, the smaller type is ideally suited to this work which, as its title implies, relates to the various services of the Church and the appropriate ceremonies. Like the Psalters, however, it is tastefully decorated with the famous initials which were stamped in after the pages were printed, one stamping being used for the blue and the other for the red impression. These initials are among the earliest known examples of two-color printing, a printing process which Fust and Schoeffer had first demonstrated in the Psalter of 1457. Testifying to the lasting popularity of the Duranti is the fact that the last edition in Latin recorded by Brunet is dated 1672, while a French translation was published as recently as 1854.

The Rosenwald copy, like all other recorded copies (except the one at Munich)

is printed entirely on vellum. Seymour de Ricci describes it as copy number 29 in his *Catalogue raisonné des premières impressions de Mayence (1445-1467)* and traces its provenance back to 1795. Prior to its passing into the possession of Mr. Rosenwald, it constituted a part of the distinguished collection of the noted Russian collector, Prince Galitzin. A flawless copy, it remains in the crimson velvet binding which De Ricci describes.

We justly feel that all readers of the *Quarterly* will share with us the pleasure we take in reporting the acquisition of both the *Catholicon* and the Duranti. The Library is now in the happy position of owning two copies of the Duranti. Through the bequest of Mrs. John Boyd Thacher in 1928, we secured the Duke of Sussex copy (which lacks two leaves), presumably acquired by her husband from Quaritch, who offered it as number three in Catalogue 175, issued in 1897. That Mr. Thacher's Duranti and Mr. Rosenwald's *Catholicon* were both distinguished pieces in the renowned collection of Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, is a matter of considerable interest, but the more exciting fact is that these two volumes, which at one time probably were placed near each other, after having gone their separate ways for more than a century are now reunited. This is a delightful coincidence which excites the imagination, and the reunion cannot but prove to be a happy one.

The first work of the learned St. Augustine to be printed was the *De arte praedicandi*. This was printed at Strassburg by Johann Mentelin presumably not later than 1466 since the copy in the British Museum carries this rubricator's date at the end. In the preface the anonymous editor states that he used great diligence in correcting this work, having examined all the manuscripts of it which could be found in the public and private libraries of Heidelberg, Speier, Worms and Strass-

burg. Realizing how rarely the complete and correct text could be found, he resolved to edit the work, and in order to make it generally available he knew of "no other method by which this object could be more expeditiously effected than by persuading John Mentelin, a discreet man, inhabitant of Strassburg, and master of the art of printing, to undertake the task." This is perhaps the earliest recorded instance of a direct relationship between editor and printer. By 1466 printing was no longer a novelty but had become a practical business. A few months after this edition appeared Johann Fust printed the same text at Mainz changing only the printer's name in the preface, a not uncommon procedure during the fifteenth century. The Library has owned a copy of the Fust edition since 1930; Mr. Rosenwald has now added the Mentelin edition.

Two charming Italian woodcut books in fine condition are the extremely uncommon St. Hieronymus' *Vita di sancti patrum vulgare historiata* (Venice, Johann Alvisius de Varisio, 1497) described only by Reichling, and the first illustrated edition in Italian of Boccaccio's *Decamerone* (Venice, Joannes and Gregorius, de Gregoriis, 1492). Of the latter the *Gesamtkatalog* locates only five perfect copies, and since it is the only fifteenth century printed text of the *Decamerone* in Italian available in this country, it is an acquisition of high significance. The naïve and frequently rather naughty cuts of the Boccaccio are representative of the best Venetian work of the period. The cuts in the Hieronymus are equally fine, and both volumes provide interesting comparisons with the illustrations found in the Malermi Bible of 1493 and in the *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* of 1499. Equally rare (in fact the *Gesamtkatalog* locates but one copy) is an interesting Italian poem in four leaves entitled *Il secondo cantare dell' India*, which was

printed at Rome between 1494 and 1495. Illustrated with four cuts, it was written by Guiliano Dati, who is perhaps best known for his poetical paraphrase of the letter Columbus wrote upon his return to Spain after his discovery of the West Indies.

More important perhaps to the legal scholar than to the student of book illustration is the *Reformation der Stadt Nürnberg*, which Anton Koberger printed in 1484. The one illustration, however, a frontispiece of Saint Sebaldus and Saint Laurence and three coats of arms, is the earliest cut attributed with any certainty to Michael Wolgemuth, the first painter who is known also as a designer of book illustrations. The 1485 *Erklärung der zwölf Artickel des cristlichen Glaubens*, printed at Ulm by Conrad Dinckmut, is more profusely illustrated and rightly belongs with the many other Ulm woodcut books in the collection published by Dinckmut and particularly by Johann Zainer.

Included in Mr. Rosenwald's gift to the Library in 1943 were two fine examples of bindings originally executed for Jean Grolier, the distinguished Lyonnese book collector of the early sixteenth century, who "gave the greatest impulse to the art of binding." These were the *Argonautica* of Caius Valerius Flaccus (Venice, 1523) and *Spectaculorum . . .* of Cornelius Graphaeus (Antwerp, 1550). Prior to 1943 the Library lacked a single example; now we have three, the new acquisition—the *Hymni et epigrammata* of Marullus, printed at Florence in 1497—being in many ways the finest of the three. It is described by number 155 (with a reproduction) in volume one of *La Bibliothèque de feu Édouard Rahir* (Paris, 1930). M. Barthou, the compiler of this catalog, regards this mosaic binding as both one of the most handsome and one of the most typical of all Grolier bindings. Executed in calf, it contains all of the fea-

tures of a typical example: the author's name on the front cover, the interlaced bands, and the motto, *Io Grolierii et Amicorum* (Jean Grolier's and his friends'). Furthermore, it is covered with scroll tooling painted in compartments in white and green.

Few collectors have had the privilege of owning the first edition of the most famous of all of the fifteenth century German satires, which is also one of the great illustrated books of the period—the *Narrenschiff* of Sebastian Brant, published at Basel in 1494 by Johann Bergmann, de Olpe. Mr. Rosenwald has recently secured a perfect copy in its original binding (beautifully restored by Mr. Peter Franck), which is indeed a most welcome addition to the unrivalled group of early editions of the *Narrenschiff* now available in the Library's collections. Another recent addition to this group which should be mentioned here is the Latin edition of 1497 printed at Strassburg by Johann Grüninger.

The 1494 edition of the *Narrenschiff* was included in the Rosenwald exhibition which opened at the Library last October; it is not necessary to repeat here what was said about it in the exhibit catalog, where it is listed as number 19. Other new acquisitions included in this exhibit were the 1480 Naples edition of Franchinus Gafurius' *Theorica musicae*, the earliest Neapolitan book to contain illustrations, listed as number 63 in the catalog; an anonymous Italian poem, entitled *Fioretti di Paladini*, printed at Rome about 1500, formerly in the library of Ferdinand Columbus, listed as number 11; the 1503 *Margarita philosophica* of Georgius Reisch, number 12; the magnificent 1513 Ptolemy with Martin Waldseemüller's maps, number 13; and finally the second edition of Hans Holbein's *Dance of Death*, printed at Lyons in 1542, in a superb medallion binding depicting Charles V, listed

as number 28. (The exhibit catalog was included in the October 1945 issue of the *Quarterly Journal*.)

If Antoine Vêrard, the phenomenal printer-publisher of Paris had never lived, the history of French printing would be quite different. During his career, which began actively in 1485 and terminated in 1512, nearly three hundred books were published under his auspices. Except for the numerous Books of Hours virtually all of his publications were in the vernacular. He must, therefore, have had an influence upon the standardization of the French language comparable to the influence that William Caxton had upon the English vernacular. According to John Macfarlane's monograph on Vêrard, the typography and the illustrations of his books, though justly celebrated, are distinctly inferior to the best productions of other Parisian printers, but in one respect he is without a rival—in the sumptuous illuminated copies on vellum, produced for his royal and other distinguished patrons. Two examples of these illuminated vellum copies are in the Rosenwald Collection, the 1494 *Des nobles malheureux* of Boccaccio, and the recently added 1493 edition of *La Légende dorée* by Jacobus de Voragine.

Several other fifteenth century titles, all important to the Collection in one way or another, have also recently been added. Space limitations prohibit the detailed treatment they deserve but for the purposes of this report they are briefly mentioned. These include the German edition of the calendar of Johannes Regiomontanus printed at Augsburg by Erhard Ratdolt in 1496; the *Die vierundzwanzig goldenen Harfen* by Johannes Nider, printed at Augsburg by Johann Bämle in 1472; the *Oratio mordacissima* of Urbanus Prebushinus, assigned to the Strassburg press of Johann Grüninger and dated about 1500; two works of Albertus Magnus: *Secreta mulierum et virorum*, [Strassburg, 1483]

and *Philosophia pauperum*, printed at Brescia in 1490; the edition of 80 leaves with 29 woodcuts of *Discordantiae sanctorum doctorum Hieronymi et Augustini* of Philippus Barberiis, Rome, 1481; the only copy recorded in American ownership of the 1481 Augsburg edition of Hain 6730, the *Evangelien*; the Leipzig edition of Isidorus Hispalensis' *De summo bono*, printed by Arnoldus de Colonia about 1493; an interesting medical work on monsters, Jacobus Locher's *Carmen heroicum de partu monstriifero*, printed at Ingolstadt about 1499; the 1485 Brescia edition of Guarinus Veronensis' *De brevibus clarorum hominum inter se contentionibus ex Plutarcho collectis*; and finally a 1485 edition, similarly printed at Brescia by Boninus de Boninis, of Plutarch's *De claris mulieribus*.

One of the highlights of the early years of the sixteenth century is a superb copy of the *Divina proportione* of Luca Paccioli, printed at Venice by Paganinus de Paganini in 1509. In 1933 the Grolier Club of New York reproduced a major section of this book, and Mr. Stanley Morison, the distinguished scholar of typography, prepared the text to accompany it. The particular section reproduced is that part "which comprises diagrams of the true shapes and proportions of classical Roman letters, and provides some discussion of lettering in the interests of such contemporaries of his as were architects in his native city of Borgo San Sepolcro. This discussion, although not the earliest, forms the first serious treatise of this kind to be printed and became the inspiration of the successive similar works by Albrecht Dürer and by Geofroy Tory." Since the important works by both Dürer and Tory on the subject of lettering are already in the Rosenwald Collection, this volume seems a singularly pertinent new acquisition. More intimately related to Tory is the 1512 Paris edition of Leo Baptista Alberti's *De re*

aedificatoria. This architectural treatise is the first work edited by Tory.

A welcome addition to the fine group of early illustrated editions of Boccaccio's *De claris mulieribus* is a copy of the first Italian translation, published at Venice by Joannes Tacuinus in 1506. Other acquisitions dating early in the sixteenth century include Ambrosius Leo, *De Nola patria opusculum*, Venice, 1514; Petrus de Rosenheim, *Rationarum evangelistarum omnis in se evangelia, prosa, versu . . .*, [Pforzheim] 1505; the Paris 1529 edition of the *Roman de la rose* from the Huth Library; the Duke of Sunderland copy of the two-volume Vergil printed at Venice by Georgius de Rusconibus in 1520; the Levis copy of the *Cronica cronicarum*, profusely illustrated with colored woodcuts, printed by Jacques Ferrebouc for Petit and Regnault in 1521; the *Tractatus sacerdotalis* of Mikolaj Blonja, printed in 1503 at Logrono by Guillen de Brocar; Geyler von Kaiserberg's *Ein heilsame kostliche Predig*, Strassburg, 1513; the 1514 *Bulla reformationis* of Leo X, assigned to the Rome press of Johann Beplin; Hans Weiditz, *Meditationes de vita beneficiis: et passione Jesu Christi*, Augsburg, 1520; Helisenne de Crenne, *Les Angoysses douloureuses qui procedent damours*, [1540]; and finally the *Prophecien und Weis sagungen*, [Frankfurt, about 1549], with woodcuts by Hans Beham.

Earlier accounts of the Rosenwald Collection have emphasized the important early illustrated English books contained in it, including especially fine examples of the work of William Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Richard Pynson, and other later English printers. To these have now been added nine new titles of great significance. The earliest in date is a copy of the *Speculum Christiani*, written by John Wotton and printed at London by William de Machlinia for Henry Frankenberg about the year 1486. Containing some verses in

English, the text is principally written in Latin.

Four of the nine new titles were printed by Wynkyn de Worde, that phenomenal English printer, who published more than eight hundred books during his professional career. These new acquisitions are the *Nova legenda Angliae* of John Capgrave, 1516, one of the finest examples from De Worde's press and illustrated with several full-page woodcuts; the Huth copies of *The Festyuall* of John Mirk, 1508; the *Contemplacyons* of Richard Rolle, [1520]; and the York Minster copy of the *Exposition of the Hymns and Sequences for the Use of Salisbury*, [1530].

Richard Pynson is represented by Cuthbert Tunstall's *De arte supputandi*, printed in 1522. According to David Eugene Smith's *Rara arithmetica*, "this is the first edition of the first book wholly on arithmetic that was printed in England. In the dedicatory epistle Tunstall states that in his dealing with certain goldsmiths he suspected that their accounts were incorrect, and he therefore renewed his study of arithmetic so as to check their figures. On his appointment to the See of London he bade farewell to the sciences by printing this book in order that others might have the benefit of a work which he had prepared for his own use. The treatise is in Latin, and, although it was written for the purpose of supplying a practical handbook, is very prolix and was not suited to the needs of the mercantile class. It is confessedly based upon Italian models, and it is apparent that Tunstall must have known, from his residence in Padua and his various visits to Italy, the works of the leading Italian writers. The book includes many business applications of the day, such as partnership, profit and loss, and exchange. It also includes the rule of false, the rule of three, and numerous applications of these and other rules. It is, however, the work of a scholar and a classicist rather than a business man."

The author dedicated the book to Sir Thomas More, who had already written of him in the opening lines of his *Utopia*, "I was colleague and companion of that incomparable man Cuthbert Tunstall of whom the king . . . lately made Master of the Rolls; but of whom I shall say nothing; not because I fear that the testimony of a friend will be suspected, but rather because his learning and virtue are too great for me to do them justice . . ."

An especial interest of the Rosenwald copy is the presence of an original drawing in pen and bistre presumably by Hans Holbein, who engraved the title-page. A sentimental feature connected with the volume is the fact that its provenance is unbroken and that it remained in the Tunstall family until a fairly recent date.

Another Pynson imprint is John Capgrave's *The Kalendre of the Newe Legende of Englande*, printed in 1516, an abridged translation of the larger work on the history of English saints compiled by Capgrave from the original work of John of Tynemouth. The larger work was published the same year by Wynkyn de Worde and is mentioned earlier in this report. The two remaining English titles are Hieronymus Brunschwig's *The Virtuouse Boke of Distyllacyon*, printed at London about 1530, the only copy recorded in American ownership; and *The Right Pleasaunt and Goodly Historie of the Foure Sonnes of Aimon*, printed at London by William Copeland in 1554. Although the fourth recorded edition, the three earlier editions are known only in fragmentary form.

A copy of a rather strange English allegory, John Heywood's *Spider and the Flie*, printed at London in 1566, has recently been added to the select group of early English books with illustrations. Textually the flies are supposed to signify the Catholics, the spiders, Protestants. Queen Mary plays the role of maid who executes with her broom the commands of her mas-

ter and mistress who represent holy church. From all reports this production, comprising ninety-eight chapters in seven-line stanzas, was a failure; but this does not alter the fact that from the point of view of illustration and general typographical excellence this book is regarded as one of the outstanding publications of its time.

Among the early English books included in the recently dismantled exhibit of the Rosenwald Collection was a presentation copy of John Harington's translation of Lodovico Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, printed at London in 1591. This first English edition is illustrated with forty-six full-page engravings, copied from those prepared by Girolamo Porro for the 1584 Venice edition in Italian. A copy of this Venetian edition in a superb Derome binding with ticket, and containing the rare thirty-fourth plate (mounted), is also among this year's acquisitions.

Two of the new books possess interest as Americana. Writing in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library for August 1933, Mr. Avrahm Yarmolinsky described the 1506 Cracow edition of the *Introductorium compendiosum in tractatum speræ . . . Johannis de Sacrobusto . . .*, prepared by Joannis Glogoviensis, as the earliest reference to the New World in Polish literature. This passage of American interest, found on folio g₁₁ recto and verso, reads in translation: "And the same thing is confirmed by those who, in the year 1501, as in the year 1504 were sent out by the King of Portugal to explore the islands of the world and above all the origin of pepper and other aromatic spices of value. They sailed beyond the equator and beheld both heavens and stars, and discovered where pepper comes from in the place which they called the New World, which country has always been hitherto unknown." In 1943 at the time the Library of Congress purchased the second edition

of this work, printed at Cracow in 1513 (which contains the same passage), there was little expectation that the earlier edition would so shortly be acquired.

The other item possessing American interest is Juan de Padilla's *Los doce triunfos de los doce apóstoles*, printed at Seville by Juan Varela in 1521. Described by number 67 in Henry Harrisse's *Bibliotheca Americana vetustissima. Additions* (Paris, 1872), this poem contains a short and rather insignificant reference to Columbus. More interesting perhaps is the woodcut on the title-page which represents the twelve apostles.

The Rare Books Division has recently published a reproduction of the Rosenwald copy of the 1490 *Dance of Death* that was originally printed at Paris by Guyot Marchand. This interesting theme is the subject of several other early volumes in the collection. To these has now been added a copy of François Regnault's 1527 edition of the *Hore beatissime Virginis Mariae* which is printed in red and black. The theme of the *Dance of Death* is depicted in the finely executed woodcut borders surrounding the text. The reproduction of another book from the Rosenwald Collection, the 1488 edition of Olivier de la Marche's *Le Chevalier délibéré*, will be available before the end of this fiscal year; in this connection it is interesting to record the recent addition to the Collection of a Spanish translation, entitled *El Cavallero determinada*, printed by Pedro Losa at Salamanca in 1573.

Of the remaining accessions of the year, mention must also be made of the remarkable group of engravings by Moreau Le Jeune prepared to illustrate the editions of Voltaire that were dedicated to the Prince of Prussia. These were executed at Paris between 1782 and 1785. Engravings by Gravelot illustrate the 1771 edition of Tasso's *La Gerusalemme liberata*, in two volumes, which were bound by Derome.

Three contemporary books representative of well-executed and finely-illustrated French books conclude this section of the report which relates to the Rosenwald Collection. These are Francis Jammes' *Le Roman du lièvre* (Paris, 1929) with colored illustrations by Roger de la Fresnaye; Ovid's *L'Art d'aimer* published at Lausanne "pour les frères Gonin" in 1935; and finally Georges Rouault's *Soliloques*, published at Neuchâtel in 1944.

These splendid additions to the Rosenwald Collection in themselves constitute a remarkable report and one which the Library is particularly happy to have on record. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying to know that in a more modest way the Library during the last twelve months has also acquired for the collections of the Rare Books Division some very distinguished volumes, several of which have been on the Library's list of desiderata for many years. Two of these—the Rome edition of the Columbus letter of 1493 and the first edition of Nicolaus Copernicus' *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*, Nuremberg, 1543—have been made the subject of special articles in this issue of the *Quarterly* and need only be mentioned here.

Three fifteenth century titles of high significance were added to the collections last year: Marco Polo, *De consuetudinibus et condicionibus orientalium*; Sir John Mandeville, *Itinerarium*; and Ludolphus de Suchen, *De terra sancta et itinere Hierosolomitano*. Of the three, the edition of the Marco Polo, the greatest of the medieval travellers, is perhaps the most significant. It is the first edition in Latin and the second edition to be printed, having been preceded by the German translation which appeared in 1477. The Latin translation of 74 leaves is without place, printer or date, but modern bibliographers assign it to the Antwerp press of Gerard Leeu and date it about 1485. From the historical

point of view this is the most important travel book to appear during the fifteenth century. The original text was written while Marco Polo, a Venetian, was a prisoner of the Genoese in the years 1298 and 1299. During his imprisonment he fell in with another prisoner, one Rusticiano of Pisa, a man of some literary ability, who recorded and translated, presumably in French, the experiences and travels that the renowned Venetian dictated. We are unable here to dwell at length upon the contents of perhaps the greatest travel book of all times; suffice it to say that it is regarded as a more or less accurate account of Polo's travels through Asia and Northern Africa. Since he was the first European to traverse the length of Asia and the first to reveal China in all its vastness and wealth, his travels naturally enjoyed a wide popularity in their own day and still provide pleasant and rewarding reading.

One of the interests attaching to the present edition is that Columbus, who was well aware of Polo's travels, is known to have owned a copy which is still preserved in the Biblioteca Columbina at Seville and which bears a few insignificant marginal notes in his hand. Mr. John Boyd Thacher in his monumental work on the Great Admiral makes the statement that this book is believed to have been with Columbus on his first voyage. Whether true or not it is an exciting thought and imparts a romantic lustre to a book which already possesses sufficient merit in itself. The other two travel books, the Suchen and the Mandeville, are also significant but in ways quite different from the Marco Polo. The Mandeville is in the nature of a compilation and is not an original work, although accurate in some details; the Suchen relates only to the Holy Land; but the three have an intimate connection in that they were all printed at the same time by the same printer and presumably

were issued together. This set, formerly owned by William G. Kelso, Jr., is bound in red morocco with gold tooling and carries on the front and back of each volume the name and crest of Francis Egerton.

Three years ago Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, Consultant in the Acquisition of Rare Books, submitted a report to the Librarian of Congress outlining his recommendations concerning the future of the Rare Books Division. Among his recommendations Mr. Wroth specifically mentioned several books which he deemed of great importance to the Library's collections and which at that time were lacking. Three of these have been acquired this year. Two have previously been mentioned, the 1493 Columbus letter and the *De revolutionibus* of Copernicus. The third is a fine copy, in a contemporary binding, of the first edition of Marsiglio of Padua's *Defensor pacis* (Basel, 1522), which has been called "the most remarkable literary product of the Middle Ages." Written in 1324, it was first and foremost an attack against the theory asserted by the papacy that imperial power was valid only when confirmed by papal sanction. The immediate occasion was the struggle for the German throne between two German princes, Frederic of Austria and Ludwig of Bavaria. Although Pope John XXII enthusiastically supported the Austrian candidate, Ludwig was finally acknowledged by the German princes in 1322 after a struggle of eight years. Ludwig in some manner induced Marsiglio to champion his cause which of course resulted in the *Defensor pacis*.

Although the name of Marsiglio of Padua is known to most students of political science, few outside of that circle realize how much our political system derives from his writings. His influence was actively felt for two hundred years but with the advent of Luther, Marsiglio as an individ-

ual vanished from contemporary notice. The influence of his great work, however, was not diminished. It was printed for the first time in 1522, undoubtedly to assist the cause of the Reformation.

A general appraisal of the enduring significance of this book is found in the Reverend Ephraim Emerton's monograph on the subject, published by the Harvard University Press in 1920: "Every modern writer on political theory has given to Marsiglio some consideration, but seldom a space proportioned to the importance of his work. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation that the administration of the 'Monumenta Germaniae Historica' has decided to publish what is likely to be for a long time to come the definitive text of the 'Defensor Pacis' and has entrusted the work to the scholar who appears at present to be best prepared by preliminary studies to undertake it. It is to be hoped that the obscurity which has so long rested on this extraordinary book will at last be lifted and that it will take its rightful place among those forces that have worked most powerfully in the making of the modern world. For the 'Defensor Pacis', made under the stress of a specific conflict remote in time and apparently of slight importance at the present day, yet deals with principles of human organization of permanent and decisive value. In a time like this, when the right of the common man to a voice in the making of the laws under which he is to live is being claimed more widely and more insistently than ever before, it must seem most opportune that the work in which this doctrine is first clearly put before the peoples of modern Europe is to be given a form suited to its importance. Certainly American democracy, if it is to work out the mission with which it seems to be entrusted, cannot afford to refuse the support or to neglect the warnings it may derive from a study of Marsiglio's ardent plea for a Peace of the world

based upon a just balance of social classes."

The significance of four early Icelandic books printed at Skálholt by Hendryk Kruse in 1688 has received scholarly treatment on pages 14-20 in Mr. Wroth's 1941 Report of the John Carter Brown Library. We do not wish to repeat here what Mr. Wroth has already written concerning these volumes, but we should mention the recent acquisition of two of them, the *Sagan Landnama um fyrstu bygging Islands af Nordmonnum*, containing the personal histories of the earliest settlers of Iceland, and the *Schedæ Ara Prestz Froda um Island* by Ari Thorgilsson. The latter includes the earliest known reference to Wineland, except for that cited in Adam Bremen's *Historia ecclesiastica* (Leyden, 1595), a copy of which happily is already in the Library's collections. The fourth Icelandic title cited by Mr. Wroth, Arngímur Jónsson, *Gronlandia Edur Grænlandz Saga*, has also been in the Library for many years.

Two earlier Icelandic pieces of more strictly local interest were also acquired last year, namely Johann Gerhard's and Thorlákur Skúlason's *Dagleg idkun Gud rækneðar*, and *Nöckrar Huggunar Greiner*, both of which were printed at Hólar in 1652. These are extremely rare imprints and to the best of our knowledge are the earliest examples of Icelandic printing available in the Library's collection.

Another significant piece of Americana has also been recently added to the collection. Last May we purchased a broadside of the Boston issue, without imprint, of the *Declaration of Independence*. This issue is described by Evans (15162) who located two copies.

Interesting information about the early English settlement of Pennsylvania is contained in the broadsheet, *An Abstract of a Letter from Thomas Paskell of Pennsylvania to His Friend J. J. of Chippenham*, printed at London in 1683, which is one of

four copies recorded in American ownership. The writer of the letter extolls the virtues and advantages of the land and expresses his intention not to return to his former home in Bristol, England. A few excerpts will serve to illustrate the contents of this extraordinarily informative letter undoubtedly printed to stimulate immigration: "*William Penn* and those of the Society are arrived . . . Here are Gardens with all sorts of Herbs . . . William Penn is settling people in Towns. There are Markets kept in two Towns viz. *Philadelphia*, being chiefest, *Chester*, formerly called *Upland* . . . The Land is generally good . . ."

An indication that the Library is not unmindful of its relative weakness in the field of English literature is the recent purchase of first editions of three outstanding and highly desirable English literary works of the early nineteenth century, namely Percy Bysshe Shelley's *Queen Mab*, London, 1813; and two works of John Keats, *Endymion*, *A Poetic Romance*, London, 1818, and *Lamia, Isabella, the Eve of St. Agnes and Other Poems*, London, 1820. All but the last were included in the Library's 1926 list of desiderata.

In the field of fine printing three purchases have been made which fill important lacunae in the collections. Earliest in date is the 1757 edition of Vergil's works, the first book printed by John Baskerville, and the one which established his reputation. The Library's copy corresponds with the description given by number 10 in the bibliography prepared by Messrs. Ralph Straus and Robert K. Dent. Representative of a later period is a fine copy of the first book printed by the Doves Press, founded by T. J. Cobden-Sanderson and Emery Walker, the *De vita et moribus Julii Agricolae liber* of Cornelius Tacitus, which appeared in 1900. An early example of the work of Mr. Bruce Rogers, one of America's foremost type designers, is Maurice de Guérin's *The Centaur*,

printed by the Montague Press in 1915. According to Mr. Updike, "Mr. Rogers describes the letter as a refinement on his Montaigne type, and though he sees ways

in which this fount could be bettered, it appears to me one of the best roman founts yet designed in America—and of its *kind*, the best anywhere."

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ADMINISTRATIVE

Germany and the Germans. [By] Thomas Mann. 20 p. Furnished on request.

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

European Imprints for the War Years Received in the Library of Congress and Other Federal Agencies. Part I. Italian Imprints, 1940-1945. 345 p. Multilithed. Furnished on request.

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Italy: Economics, Politics and Military Affairs, 1940-1945. Compiled by Helen F. Conover. 85 p. Mimeographed. Furnished only to libraries on request.

Post-War Problems; A Current List of United States Government Publications, April-June 1945. Compiled by Kathrine Oliver Murra with the collaboration of librarians of the Federal agencies. 230 p. Mimeographed. Furnished only to libraries on request.

Universal Military Training; A Selected and Annotated List of References. Supplement. Compiled by Janice B. Harrington. 118 p. Mimeographed. Furnished only to libraries on request.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Public Affairs Bulletins. Nos. 38-39. Mimeographed. Furnished only to libraries on request.

No. 38. Medical and Surgical Activities of

the Federal Government (History, Organization, Functions, and Personnel of the Principal Agencies). Charles A. Quattlebaum. General Research Section. 77 p. Mimeographed.

No. 39. Collective Bargaining and the Strike Limitation Issue, 1933-1946. A Review of National Labor Relations Policy and a Brief Analysis of Proposed Labor Regulations Legislation. [By] Gustav Peck, Labor Specialist, Legislative Reference Service. 39 p.

State Law Index; An Index to the Legislation of the States of the United States Enacted during the Biennium, 1943-1944. 10th Biennial Volume. 789 p. Cloth. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price, \$2.50.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

Pictorial Americana; A Select List of Photographic Negatives in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. Compiled by Milton Kaplan. 38 p. Mimeographed. Furnished on request.

RARE BOOKS DIVISION

The Dance of Death Printed at Paris in 1940. A Reproduction Made from the Copy in the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, Library of Congress. 2nd printing, November 1945. 46 p. Cloth. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price, \$1.50.